EVENING EDITION

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AXIS IN HOT PURSUIT OF INVADING FORCES IN TUNISIAN FIGHTING

Allies Fleeing From Northwest Sector; Tebourba and Djedeida Mopping Up Starts

U.S.-BRITISH SUPPLIES HIT

Suffer Irreparable Losses and Many Units Annihilated; Luftwaffe's Rage Continuing

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—In the northwestern sector of the Tunisian front, Axis forces have severely bested Allied troops and are still hotly chasing the retreating enemy. In the Tebourba and Djedeida districts the Axis are mopping up the remnant Allied forces.

The Allies are believed to be waiting for the arrival of reinforcements so that they could find a chance for another offensive action.

The battle situation as reported here up to the present is as follows:

Tunisian front: Since the Tebourba and Djedeida districts have fallen into the hands of the Axis forces, the main battle scene in the sector moved to an area some 20 miles west of the port of Tunis, where the Allied strength consists of one British infantry division, one British tank division, one American armored car division and one American tank division. Some units of the Allied forces were annihilated while others suffered serious casualties.

In the central and southern sectors of the Tunisian front, fighting has taken place at various points, but the main battle is limited to the northwestern sector.

The Axis air forces are still maintaining superiority in Tunisia and particularly German dive-bombers are constantly raiding the enemy supply routes, often flying as far as Algiers.

Libyan Front: Due partly to continued bad weather there is no large-scale fighting in the Libyan front.

Severe fighting has been staged between the Axis and Allied forces. The Axis forces occupied one important railway and one junction after a battle lasting several days. The Allied troops suffered severe losses.

The Axis air force, in collaboration with the land forces, repeatedly attacked Allied artillery positions and tank units and blasted more than 100 enemy transport vehicles. Formations of Axis warplanes carried out bombings on the port of Bone and caused serious damage to an Allied transport and set several others on fire.

German fighters shot down 23 enemy aircraft while German anti-aircraft artillery in the port of Tunis shot down two enemy warplanes.

Enemy Ship Sunk in Bone

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, December 6.—Axis air units bombed the port of Bone occupied by Allied forces Saturday, sinking one steamer and setting several others on fire. The port facilities were severely destroyed, according to reports reaching here.

WAR ANNIVERSARY WEEK IS UNDER WAY IN PEKING

Joint Meetings by Japanese and Chinese Neighborhood Units Slated

Domei

PEKING, December 5.—For a week beginning today the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia will be observed with befitting ceremonies here with emphasis laid on the successful prosecution of the war in close cooperation with Japan.

Today's program includes a ceremony to honor those who have exemplified filial piety while tomorrow the stage is set for dramatic plays to be presented by university students. On the 7th an inauguration ceremony of a youths' corps made up of Peking school students will take place. The North China Youth Corps will hold its inauguration ceremony on December 8th, the day of the outbreak of the war while on the same day Japanese and Chinese neighborhood units will hold joint meetings.

Similar functions, it was learned, will be observed throughout North China during the same period.

U.S. Navy Department Announces Big Losses In Pearl Harbor Raid

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—The United States Navy Department announced today the damages suffered at Pearl Harbor on December 7, last year, and said that the eight battleships; namely Arizona, Oklahoma, California, Nevada, West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Tennessee, as well as most of the army and navy airplanes at Pearl Harbor had lost their fighting power. The announcement also recognized that the cruisers Helena, 10,000 tons; Honolulu, 9,615 tons, and Raleigh, 7,000 tons and the hydro-plane aircraft carrier, the Curtis, 8,625 tons, and the repair-ship, Vestal, 6,625 tons, were also damaged.

EDUCATION SYSTEM IN CHOSEN CHANGED

Compulsory Set-Up to Go Into Effect in 1946; Schools to Be Increased

With the mission charged with Chosen, which is an influential member to help in the construction of Greater East Asia, rapidly increasing in importance under the prevailing situation, as reflected in the decision some time ago to enforce the conscription system there in 1944, the Government-General authorities Saturday decided to establish the compulsory education system from 1946, according to the Asahi.

The authorities of the Education Council, set up by the Government-General of Chosen in 1940, had been engaged in the study of the enforcement of the compulsory education system with the view to improving further the quality of the people of Chosen as Japanese subjects.

According to the draft plan, the compulsory school term will be six years, and steps will be immediately taken to obtain the required number of teachers prior to the enforcement of the plan. Commencing in the year 1943, the number of normal schools will be increased, while the classes of the existing schools will be also increased.

To Increase Schools

During the four years preceding the enforcement of the new educational system, the number of the primary schools will be increased, so that in the first year of the compulsory education, about 90 per cent of boys and about 50 per cent of girls of the school-going age can be admitted.

The primary education in Chosen was renovated in 1937 in accordance with the elementary education diffusion plan enforced as preliminary to the materialization of the present compulsory education. This was followed by a further innovation of the educational system of Chosen in 1938, when the names of schools system was instituted to conform to the system in Japan proper.

Details of the new system requiring enforcement from 1946 are as follows:

1. Time for the enforcement of compulsory education:

It shall be started from 1946.

2. The contents of compulsory education system:

(1) Schooling period:— Six years for the time being.

(2) Enforcement of compulsory education system:— The mark of the first enforcement year of compulsory education shall be 90 per cent of school-age boys and 50 per cent school-age girls.

3. Preparations for the enforcement of compulsory education:

(1) Training of teachers:— In order to meet a rapid increase in the demand for teachers upon the enforcement of the system, increase of normal schools and expansion of the existing facilities shall be tentatively considered in 1943.

(2) Increase of national primary schools and increase of classes:— During the four years from 1943 to 1946, increase of national primary schools and the increase of classes enough to attain the mark mentioned in (2) of 2 shall be attempted.

Subsidy to Be Granted

4. Expenses necessary for enforcement of compulsory education system:

(1) Amount paid by promoting bodies:— The expenses necessary for establishment and up-keeping of national primary schools shall be borne by promoting bodies.

(2) Subsidy from the government:— Some subsidy shall be granted according to the precedence,

REICH FORCES CRUSH SOVIET WINTER PUSH IN TWO WEEKS' TIME

German High Command Announces All Opposition Completely Smashed

ENEMY IS ON DEFENSIVE

Fierce Fights Raging in South Sector of East Front Amid Snowstorms

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—With reference to the abortive winter counter-offensive launched by the Soviet forces, the German High Command yesterday announced to the following effect:

The winter counter-offensive by the Soviet forces was frustrated only two weeks after its beginning. Despite the fact that the Soviets employed large forces and all sorts of arms and war materials in their counter-offensives in the Caucasus, the Terek sector, the bend of the Don River and the Central Front as well as in the area south of Lake Ilmen, they were not able to achieve a single success from a strategic point of view.

The German forces and their allies always took necessary measures in advance against the Soviet counter-attacks.

Thus, the enemy counter-offensive was frustrated only two weeks after its commencement and the Soviets have been forced to change their plans from offensive to defensive operations.

Soviet Attacks Fail

Domei

BERLIN, December 6.—Defying terrible snowstorms raging on the Eastern Front since last Friday, fierce fights are reported between the opposing forces in the southern sectors of the Front.

Soviet resistance is chiefly limited along the line between the southern Caucasus and Tropetz, inclusive of the area around the bend of the Don River. In the Tropetz sector Soviet defenders staged a strong counter-offensive chiefly on the strength of tank corps, which was repulsed by the severe bombardment from the German positions. Some Soviet soldiers penetrated the German defense line, but were annihilated.

A counter-offensive was launched by the Soviets in the Rjov area, during the course of which the Soviets lost 44 tanks and some heavy guns.

The Soviet troops, around the bend of the Don River, tried to penetrate the right and left wings of the German line. However, the attempt completely failed. The Soviets withdrew deserting 31 tanks, 40 guns and a huge amount of ammunition.

Large Trophies of War

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—The German High Command today issued the following war communique:

Eastern Front

1. In defiance of bad weather conditions, the German forces in the Tuapse sector carried out surprise attacks and succeeded in advancing further. A large number of war trophies were gained in the battle.

In the eastern Caucasus, German and Rumanian forces stopped the Soviet forces that launched fierce attacks repeatedly. In a sector north of the Terek River, the Germans have continued their rapid advance and captured more than 1,000 prisoners. The Reich army operating in the Kalmuik area, has penetrated deep into the Soviet positions and gained control of a strategic point boasting a large tank factory.

2. In the area between the Don and Volga rivers, the Germans repulsed the Russian forces that launched a counter-attack on December 4 and destroyed 57 Soviet tanks and put 13 others out of commission. German mechanized units, meanwhile, attacked a Soviet position and captured 2,000 prisoners and also 14 guns.

3. The Reich forces in the area between the Kalinin and Ilmen Lakes met in a severe engagement with the Soviet forces that opened a counter-offensive. In this battle, the Germans destroyed 104 Soviet tanks and shot down six aircraft. During the past 10 days, the 78th German Infantry Division put 169 Soviet tanks out of commission. In the meantime, the German forces in the Don Front occupied 80 Soviet positions and took many prisoners.

4. The German air force shot

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Premier Mussolini Gives Message To Nipponese Lauding War Effort

In Speech Commemorating Outbreak of East Asia Conflict, Il Duce States Victory Was Assured Axis on Nippon's Entry Into Fight

By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 5.—That Nippon is invincible and that her entry into the current war has guaranteed victory for the Axis, was reiterated by Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy in his message to the people of Nippon today, in commemoration of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

Premier Mussolini's message follows:

"I am glad to send a message to the people of Nippon through the Asahi Shimbun. My message is a part of the speech I delivered to the Italian nation at the meeting of the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations on December 2. On this occasion, I repeat the same speech addressed to the people of Nippon.

"Nippon rose against America before the enemy launched an attack. The strategy of waiting till the enemy commences an attack is an old idea of chivalry and as such has not existed practically.

"It was quite natural that Nippon defeated America so definitely that the haughty Americans have been compelled to observe the day of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia as the 'Day of Silent Prayer.'

"With Nippon's entry into the war, victory has been absolutely guaranteed for the war which is being carried out by the Tripartite Axis Allies, because Nippon is impregnable and invincible.

"All the British territories in East Asia have fallen like paper castles, and in a short space of several weeks Nippon, though it had been a 'have-not' nation as we were, has become one of the richest countries in the world.

"It must be acknowledged that this richness is the due reward for Nippon's valor. What enriches Nippon is the abundance of raw materials and what improverishes our enemies is the shortage of raw materials. The arrogant attitude of the Americans will be completely crushed.

"What has become of the American prophets who believed that Nippon will be defeated in three weeks or in three months at the longest? Evidently, the Americans underestimated Nippon's military

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NORTH CHINA PUBLIC GIVE BIG DONATIONS

Nippon Navy Office Reveals ¥488,144 Contributed Since Outbreak of War

Domei

PEKING, December 6.—Reflecting the earnest cooperation and desire of the people of North China to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a satisfactory conclusion, the Nippon Navy Office in Peking has handled public donations to the amount of ¥488,144.36 in 440 lots since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was learned.

Besides the above donations, the employees of the North China Railway Company and the branch office in North China of the Bank of Chosen have offered three "patriotic planes" as well as 379 comfort bags.

Haiphong Chinese Donate

Domei

HANOI, December 6.—In a manifestation of their wholehearted support of Nippon's war aims, 20,000 Chinese residents of Haiphong have offered a donation of ¥100,000 to the Nippon Army through the local Nippon military authorities as a fund to be used in the construction of warplanes.

The formal presentation of the monetary contribution is slated to be made in a ceremony which will be held at Haiphong on December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

RADIO PROPAGANDA SETUP SET FOR STRENGTHENING

Government Decides to Split Sphere of Control, Supervision Into Two

In view of the importance of news propaganda the Government, at a regular session of the Cabinet Council Friday, made a formal decision to divide the sphere of control and supervision of the Japan Radio Broadcasting Association into two, that is, the broadcasting equipment placed under the control of the Minister of Communications and the management of the broadcasting itself under the charge of the Premier, reports the Asahi.

Heretofore, the broadcasting station has been under mere joint control of the Communications Ministry and the Premier.

The foregoing decision is in accord with a decision made at a Cabinet meeting of November 17, with regard to the matter of renovating and strengthening the information propaganda machinery.

Under the new ruling, the Government's propaganda by means of broadcasting will be chiefly done by the Board of Information of the Cabinet with special aim on speed.

U.S. LEADERS SCOLD CHURCHILL FOR TALK

Ask Britain to Discard Idea of Fighting War Only to Maintain Her Empire

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—In the course of his speech delivered at the Mansion House some time ago, Prime Minister Winston Churchill bluffed: "I haven't assumed the Premiership to serve as a liquidator for the British Empire," thereby expressing his determination to maintain the status quo of the British Empire. This gave rise to a serious opposition in the United States. Wendell Willkie, leader of the Republican Party, immediately refuted Churchill's speech.

Henry Luce, editor of the American weekly magazine, Life, who has hundreds of thousands of his readers in the United States, published an open letter to the British bitterly criticizing Churchill's opinion. The gist of his letter follows:

"Even among the Anglo-Americans, there may be some disagreement of opinions with regard to the war objectives. But it is sure that we are not fighting to maintain the British Empire. If the British strategists are pushing their strategy with a view to maintaining the existence of the British Empire, they will find it unavoidable sooner or later to propel their strategy by themselves.

"The only concession the Americans require of the British as the cooperation in the war is that of giving up the policy of keeping the British Empire lumped together and they should unite their country with the United States, Soviet Union and China and even with Brazil, Costa Rica, etc.

"Of course, after we win the war, the British themselves should decide how to dispose of the British Empire. The Americans would never want to interefere. But should you stick to the British Empire even at the sacrifice of the other Allies' victory, you would lose us and at the same time be defeated in the war.

"There seem to be various criticisms with regard to America's war policies. It is a fact that the American Government authorities have neither displayed any appreciable efficiency nor mobilized human resources, machinery and materials on a truly American-like scale. Concerning the Arms Lease-Lend Law, too, there are seemingly many opinions in Britain. At any rate, however, it is an unmistakable fact that the balance is in American favor to British credit to the amount of billions of dollars.

"The various Powers may be considering that the U.S. Government has cancelled all war debts into which they ran at the time of the previous Great War. These debts have never been paid at all. Nonetheless, are we not supporting Britain through the Lease-Lend Law?"

AOKI STRESSES NEED TO DEVELOP WEALTH IN SPHERE FOR FIGHT

Is Vital for Victory, States Minister of East Asiatic Affairs Over Radio

BLASTS POLICY OF ALLIES

All States in Co-Prosperity Zone Have Staked Their All in War, He Declares

In a broadcast made from 7:20 p.m. Sunday on a nationwide hook-up, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki stressed the importance of establishing a structure for sure victory through the development of the natural resources of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

His speech entitled, "The Establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and National Determination" follows in gist:

"It is our Empire's immutable national policy to contribute toward world peace and prosperity through the stability of East Asia.

"The Japanese Empire and other nations in East Asia have cherished a long desire of sharing co-prosperity among themselves, while the Anglo-American nations intended to attain their ambition of world domination and of safeguarding their interests, with complete disregard for the co-prosperity and co-existence of mankind.

"They treated other races as inferior to themselves. Particularly, there have been no limits to their oppression and exploitation of the races of East Asia, in their desire to accumulate wealth and power. This is clearly shown in the history of the world.

Eternal Peace Sought

"Contrary to Anglo-American ambition for world domination, the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere originates from the ideal of "Hakko Ichiu" on which the Empire of Nippon is based. And our intention is in letting the races in East Asia seek their proper places with the ultimate object of attaining eternal peace in the world based upon a new world order.

"Accordingly, it is clear that the future of the East Asiatic races depends upon the outcome of the current war and the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"Indeed magnificent is the sight of East Asiatic nations cooperating for the consummation of the current war and for the establishment of the Co-Prosperity Sphere, which is unparalleled and significant in the history of East Asia.

"At this juncture when the war is about to enter the second year and construction is to be started in earnest, much is expected of national exertion and the cooperation among the nations of Greater East Asia to attain the objective of East Asiatic nations through the prosecution of the current war.

"Despite successive defeats in five years, the Chungking regime, relying upon the Anglo-American countries for aid, will not surrender to this country. However, it is becoming important to dispose of the China Affair as early as possible, particularly so when the general situation of the current war is taken into consideration.

"On the other hand, the United States and Britain which suffered miserable defeats at the outset of the hostilities, intend to launch tenacious counter-offensive against this country. The United States in particular, which realized our real strength is out to wage a decisive battle with this country.

"For that reason, the people of the United States have given up political strife and submit willingly to heavy taxation. Rich natural resources and productivity is being mobilized with the aim of winning the war through numerical superiority

Must Be Vigilant

"Therefore, we cannot be negligent even for a moment. This war is a war in which our national destiny is staked. There will be no compromise and lukewarm peace.

"In order to win ultimate victory, which is necessary for the maintenance of our glorious history of about 3,000 years, we will have to further enhance the unity of the 100,000,000 people of this country on a firmer basis and to wipe out all thoughts detrimental to the prosecution of the current war.

"At this juncture, we must bestir our patriotism, which is a legacy

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Gives Stirring Speech

Minister Kazuo Aoki

WAR BEING CARRIED WITH THAILAND HELP

Ambassador Tsubokami Says Nippon With Aid Striving for Final Goal of Victory

Domei

BANGKOK, December 6.—In greeting the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, Teiichi Tsubokami, Nippon Ambassador to Bangkok, today declared that Nippon, which is strongly united with Thailand in East Asia and with Germany and Italy in Europe, is now striving for the final goal of victory.

He declared that it was only last year that he was ordered to enter negotiations with Thailand to secure her full cooperation and he was never so moved in his diplomatic career as the moment he received this order.

The Ambassador added that he put his utmost efforts in order that these diplomatic negotiations may save Thailand from becoming a battleground and save the people of Thailand from being forced into the war.

He asserted that the Nippon people who could no longer put up with the attitude of the Anglo-Saxon races enhanced their fighting spirit to a climax with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. During the past year, he added, the national spirit has taken an upward trend and the wartime structure has reached a new high due to the complete unity of the people on the home front.

He expressed a firm determination on the part of the Axis Powers to gain final victory by means of the Nippon-Thailand alliance in East Asia and the Tripartite Alliance of Nippon, Germany and Italy in Europe.

NIPPON-FINLAND SOCIETY HOLDS GALA CEREMONY

Minister Idman, Baron Mitsui And Foreign Vice-Chief Attend Function at Togyo Kaikan

In order to observe simultaneously the 25th anniversary of the independence of Finland and the first year of its participation in the Anti-Comintern Pact which fell on Sunday, a commemoration gathering was held at the Togyo Kaikan at Yurakucho from 5 p.m. under the auspices of the Nippon-Finland Society.

The auspicious occasion was marked by the presence of Finnish Minister to Tokyo Dr. Charles Gustave Idman, members of the Finnish Legation, Baron Takaharu Mitsui, President of the Nippon-Finland Society, Foreign Vice-Minister Shunichi Matsumoto, authorities concerned of the Board of Information, Finnish residents and other dignitaries.

At the impressive function, Baron Mitsui delivered a speech, which was responded by Minister Idman.

After the dinner, Michio Miyagi, famous Nippon koto musician, and his pupils presented koto music, while a violin solo was given by Akira Watanabe, vocal solo by Mrs. Tadao Watanabe and a xylophone solo by Yoichi Hiraoka, who recently returned from the United States after making a smash hit with the American public.

The large audience was entertained later on by motion pictures unreeling scenes of Finland.

Shen Is Education Chief

C.P.S.

WUSIH, December 4.—Shen Tzuliang, new Educational Director of Wusih, has assumed his office at the Bureau of Education.

NIPPON CELEBRATING E. ASIA WAR'S START ON EVE OF BIG EVENT

Movement Started Saturday—Tokyo Holding Many Ceremonies Today

ART EXHIBITION STAGED

Rites for 70th Anniversary of Conscription, War Dead Observed at Hibiya

With the very day of the first anniversary of the start of the War of Greater East Asia coming tomorrow, all Nippon has been commemorating the occasion in various ways since last Saturday. The events are chiefly of the nature to uphold the nation's cause of bringing the current war to a successful end.

Of the major events held in Tokyo today, an art exhibition at the Nippon Theater was conducted at 9 a.m. participated in by many first-rate artists, while at 9:30 a.m., resident Chinese held a rally at the Aviation Hall, Marunouchi.

At 10 a.m., rites for the 70th anniversary of the inauguration of the Conscription System and concurrently for the peaceful repose of the war dead were held at the Hibiya Public Hall.

At 6 p.m. a concert will be staged in Hibiya Park with a program intended to stress the needs of closer cooperation of the nation on the execution of the war.

Campaign Launched Saturday

A nationwide campaign was launched on Saturday sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and cooperated by 100,000,000 people, who are resolutely determined to score more brilliant achievments in the second year of the war. A solemn and dignified atmosphere prevailed throughout the country when special programs were started in commemoration of this great occasion.

With the purpose of facilitating the transportation of wartime materials and daily necessities, the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Organization, the Industrial National Service Federation and National Service Corps of various schools were mobilized. All the participants exerted their utmost in order to stabilize the people's daily life in the sphere of transportation.

Another program was conducted with the purpose of offering gratitude and aid to mariners, under the sponsorship of the Nippon Marine Transportation National Service Federation cooperated by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. In every harbor town, the local Government, schools, town association and the Nippon Women's Association were mobilized to offer prayers to the deceased, who had dedicated their lives to the cause of Japan's marine transportation and also to pray for the recovery of sick mariners, and to make consolation visits to the sick.

The traffic facilities, theaters, and barber shops offered their cooperation by giving reduction to mariners.

Many Events Held

In commemoration of the granting of the Imperial Rescript and in order to enhance the fighting spirit of the people, special performances and gatherings were conducted, such as a grand concert, boys' conferences, and the screening of pictures which showed the defeat of the Anglo-American forces.

Since Saturday at all the theaters and entertainment halls throughout Japan, national group rites are being strictly observed. On Saturday morning, over 3,000 national school pupils were invited to the Nippon Gekijo and were entertained with the picture of the Battles of Hawaii and off Malaya. Before the picture was screened, the audience solemnly joined in the national group rites and in the prayer for sure victory.

For three days starting Saturday, various programs and performances were conducted in commemoration of the first anniversary of the current war and for the following four days starting from December 8 and lasting till December 11, a special campaign, with the aim of strengthening the fighting spirit of the people, will be launched setting aside those four days as the starting point to the second year of the war.

Meanwhile, as one of the events commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Great

(Continued on Page 2)

SOLDIERS INSTRUCTED TO RESPECT CHINESE

Lieutenant-General Kawabe, Chief of Nippon Army Staff in China, Issues Pamphlet

DISTRIBUTED TO EVERYONE

Crush Anglo-Saxons and Chungking and Same Time Gain Goodwill of People

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

NANKING, December 6.—Every Nippon fighter on the China Front in his contact with the innocent Chinese populace should be the upholder of the benevolent divine testament of universal brotherhood left by the first Emperor Jimmu, it was urged today in his instructions to all Nippon servicemen in China by Lieutenant-General Shozo Kawabe, Chief of the Staff of the Nippon Expeditionary Forces in China.

Lieutenant-General Kawabe, in connection with the forthcoming first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, issued his instructions in the form of a pamphlet, entitled "the Nippon Officers and Men in China in the War of Greater East Asia."

The pamphlet, largely intended to inform the Nippon fighters of their true mission was distributed in duplicates to all soldiers. Its full text meantime was broadcast from the broadcasting station. The following is an extract of the salient points of the booklet:

"In view of the fact that the Chungking regime is still resisting Nippon, all Nippon officers and men in China should see that the entire pacification of China will not come until the United States and Britain are crushed so that their aid to Chiang may be completely cut.

"The true growth of East Asia should be centered on Nippon, Manchoukuo and China. Without the close cooperation among these three Powers, any stable New Order will not come in East Asia.

"Chiang Kai-shek, who is opposed to this cooperation, ought to be regarded as a common enemy of all Asiatics. The new National Government of China, which started to defy the remaining regime in Chungking, is to be strongly supported.

Should Act Accordingly

"All Nippon soldiers, after being well informed of the true significance of their war, should realize the importance of their task and act accordingly. I will hereby give you some instructions to be followed faithfully with the aim of making your warfare a truly sacred task both in spirit and practice.

(1) A most rigid military discipline should be upheld among you. This is especially important when the war is most likely to be waged for a long time. Any relax in your discipline will mar the sacredness of the campaign's aim and the noble spirit with which your comrades fell on the front.

(2). The Imperial Forces are fighting against the Anglo-Saxon countries and their agency, the Chiang regime. In crushing these enemies, the fight should be thoroughgoing and relentless. However, those Chiangsters, who after being aware of their mistake in resisting Nippon come to join us, will be warmly treated as our true friends. You, officers and men, when meeting these latter kind of Chinese, are to refrain from any behavior suggestive of arrogance.

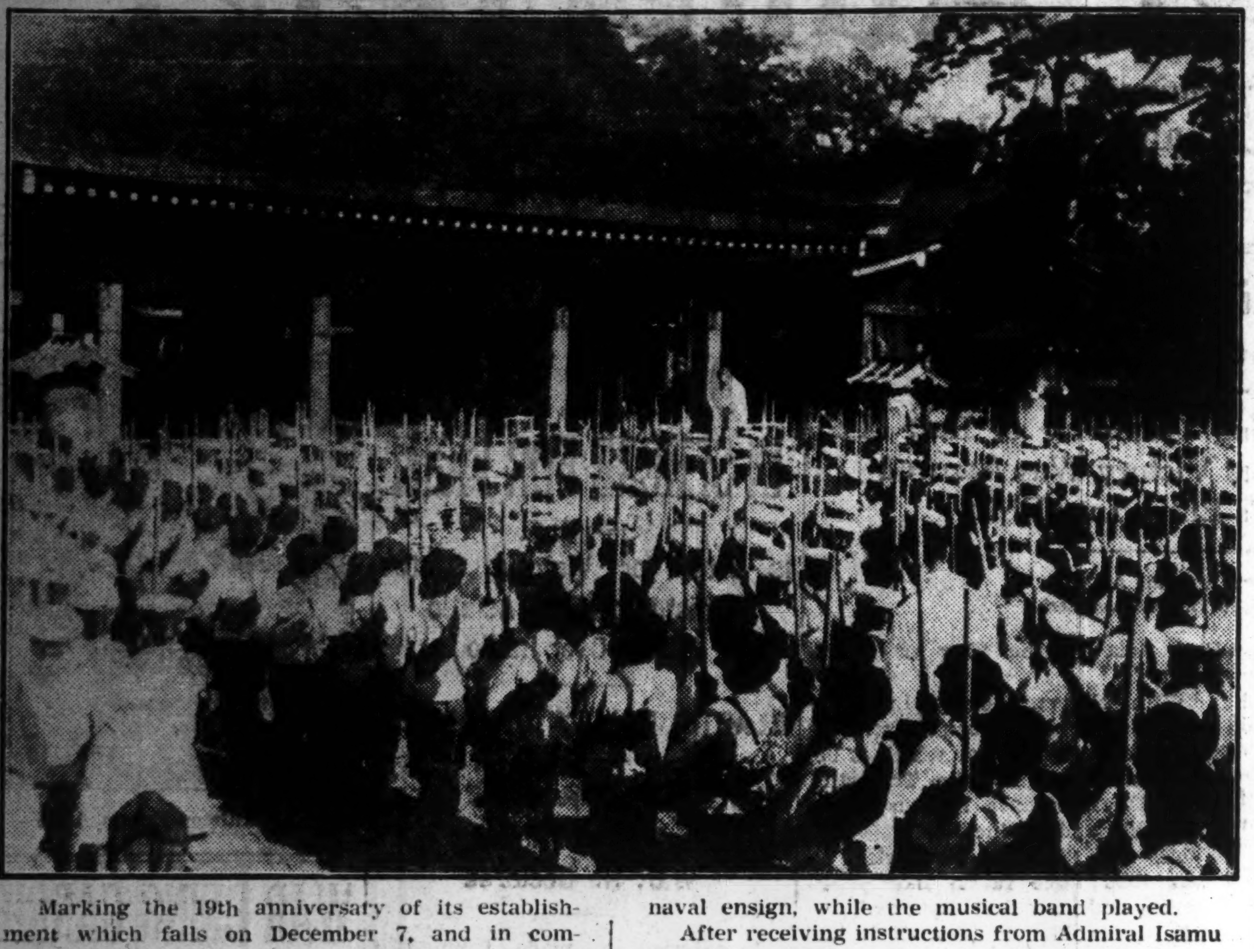
Respect Ancient Chinese

(3) Full respect should be paid by you to the old ways and manners among the Chinese populace. The respect, of course, should not be of the nature of thereby infringing the strict rules of military discipline. You ought, however, to be enlightened of the fact that any unnecessary disregard of the Chinese manners will cause some trouble in your association with the Chinese people, which might incidentally harm the sacred cause of the current war.

(4) You should be of the mind that the start of the true intimacy between Nippon and China will be made on the front between you and the innocent Chinese you come in contact with. These Chinese, though they may have some misunderstanding of Nippon's intention in the war, will gradually be cleared of it by your kind act toward them.

(5) All of you should be constantly aware of the hardships borne by compatriots on the home front because of their united effort to bring in the final victory of your war. There are on the other hand many civilian Nipponese, who are on the same front with you to help you in various ways. To these people you ought to express your thanks with your victories on the front. You should clearly understand that the sacred war cannot be won without the close cooperation between the war and home fronts."

Sea Scouts Worship at Togo Shrine



Marking the 19th anniversary of its establishment which falls on December 7, and in commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts carried out a grand march of its members on Sunday to pray for victory in the current war.

At 10:30 a.m., 1,200 members of 25 chapters of the Sea Scouts assembled at the square in the compounds of the Togo Shrine. The youthful scouts clad in uniforms ceremoniously hoisted the naval ensign, while the musical band played.

After receiving instructions from Admiral Isamu Takeshita, president of the Dai Nippon Sea Scouts, the members prayed for victory before the Shrine.

In the afternoon, they marched to the Meiji Shrine and the Yasukuni Shrine, where they prayed for victory in the war and paid their homage to the war dead.

Photo shows the future naval heroes of Nippon at the Togo Shrine.

AUSTRALIANS ASKED FOR BIGGER EFFORT

Premier Curtin Says Nothing Has Occurred in One Year To Relax Attention

Domei

LISBON, December 6.—Saying that there occurred nothing which allows the Allied nations to relax their attention in one year of the War of Greater East Asia, Premier of Australia John Curtin issued a warning to the Australian people in a broadcast made Sunday night, according to a dispatch reaching here today from Canberra.

"Although the situtaion is now confronted with a turning point," said Premier Curtin, "nothing has occurred in one year of hostilities to allow the Allied nations to relax their attention."

He declared that if the Allied nations do not resort to offensive, it would be impossible to win and that for the victory, the first prerequisite is to dislodge the Japanese from key bases necessary for the defense of Australia.

The Australian Prime Minister added that a way to victory is far and that it is necessary for the Australians to double their efforts in the second year of war.

Nippon Celebrating E. Asia War's Start On Eve of Big Event

(Continued from Page 1)

er East Asia, a meeting was held at 1 p.m. on Saturday at Kyoritsu Hall in Kanda to further the friendship and intimacy among the young nationals of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The meeting was sponsored by the Tokyo Prefecture, Tokyo City, Asia Development Federation, and the Young Peoples' Culture Society. Education Minister Dr. Kunihiko Hashida, Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto, and representatives from the national schools in Tokyo, and young people from the Co-Prosperity Sphere as well as from the Axis nations, a total of 3,000 in all, attended the meeting.

After the observance of national group rites and opening ceremonies, Mayor Kishimoto voiced his hopes and expectations of the young people of Greater East Asia. Five young representatives made enthusiastic speeches with regard to the grand march onward of the young people, to which Education Minister Hashida replied.

MEDICAL THESIS PASSES

25-Year Old Scholar in Keijo Gets M.D. From Nagoya Imperial

His doctor's thesis presented to the faculty of the Medical Department of Nagoya Imperial University having passed, a young scholar of the name of Shoshu Hoshimoto, who is now in the service of Keijo Imperial University, will be shortly conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine, it is reported.

Born at Kotobuki-cho in Tikyu-fu, Chosen, the young scholar is only 25 years old. He was in the service of the Medical Department of the Nagoya Imperial University as professor's assistant until last August, when he was transferred to his present post.

Franco Tells Hitler Spain Praying Reich Will Win Victory

Domei

MADRID, December 6.—In reply to a telegraphic message sent by Chancellor Adolf Hitler to celebrate his 50th birthday, General Francisco Franco, Spanish Chief of State, dispatched a telegram reading: "I pray earnestly that your army will win a glorious victory to emancipate the whole of Europe from a menace of Bolshevism as early as possible."

BUDDHISTS COMMEMORATE FIRST YEAR OF E. ASIA WAR

3,000 Priests, Devotees, War Bereaved Attend Meet at Hibiya Auditorium

In commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, a grand Buddhist meeting was held at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium at 6 p.m. on Sunday with the attendance of some 3,000 priests of Tokyo Prefecture as well as of devotees and bereaved families of the war dead.

Buddhist sutras were recited by the attending priests under the direction of the Priest Ryojun Omori, president of the Tokyo Buddhist Association.

The audience then heard the speech delivered by Toshio Kimura, chief of the Savings Encouragement Bureau of Tokyo Municipality.

Entertainments such as dancing and a cinema show were also given and the meeting was closed at 9:30 p.m.

FARM LEADERS GRADUATED

24 Men Finish Training for Posts in Southern Regions

Twenty-four members, who will teach and guide the nations in developing agricultural lands of the Southern Regions, having completed their training which started last October, were graduated on Sunday morning at graduation exercise held at the Nippon Seinen-kan in Aoyama under the joint sponsorship of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry and the Nogyo Hokoku Renmei or the Agriculture National Service Federation, reports Domei.

These graduates are expected to leave shortly for the Southern Regions.

MUNICIPAL SPEAKER NAMED

Arima Elected to New Post of Tokyo Assembly

Hideo Arima, 74 years of age, was on Sunday elected the new Speaker of the Tokyo Muncipal Assembly by a vote of 105 to 49, states Domei.

The venerable new speaker is a native of Fukuoka Prefecture having majored in agriculture at the Tokyo Imperial University. He has been active in Tokyo financial circles besides having held seats in the House of Representatives and the Tokyo Prefectural Assembly.

KEIO RUGBY SQUAD GARNERS CHAMPIONSHIP UNDEFEATED

Beats Imperial 31 to 16 Yesterday; Waseda and Meiji Tied In 2nd Place

Final Standings
Kanto Collegiate Rugby League

	Won	Lost
Keio	4	0
Waseda	2	2
Meiji	2	2
Rikkyo	1	3
Imperial	1	3

A strong second half attack over a plucky Imperial fifteen drove Keio to a 31 to 16 triumph in a Kanto Intercollegiate Rugby League match Sunday at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

The victory enabled Keio to finish the League season with a clean record of four wins and no losses.

By virtue of Sunday's victory, Keio copped the league championship.

In the night-cap which brought the curtain down on the season, Meiji managed to tide over Waseda, 15 to 10, and gain a tie with Waseda for runner-up position in the final league standings. Imperial and Rikkyo tied for the cellar spot.

Imperial, showing surprising spirit, scored the league-leading Keio fifteen by walking off with a 11 to 6 lead at the half time.

The determined plucky Imperial team took the lead in the first half on two tries and a goal, and holding Keio to two tries.

Following the rest period, Keio, kept in hot water all throught the first half, started to click. They rang up 25 points on five tries against Imperial's lone goal and turned the game into a rout.

The Starting Line-up

Keio		Imperial
Ohtani	F.W.	Kashino
Tsukahara	"	Kawakita
Kitano	"	Kagawa
Nomura	"	Mizuta
Kadokura	"	Ohno
Ito	"	Shoie
Ikeura	"	Kawakami
Nakatani	"	Yoshimura
Ohtsuka	H.B.	Ito
Shintani	"	S. Wada
Nakanishi	T.B.	Torimaru
Kirita	"	T. Wada
Yamazaki	"	Harada
Uyehara	"	Hamano
Kamiya	F.B.	Ando

RAIL STATIONS CHRISTENED

Given Names of Shonan and Narukami in Feting Nippon Triumph

Commemorating the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Armed Forces in the War of Greater East Asia, two stations on a new extension of the Yokohama Uraga Line of the Tokyo Electric Railway have been named Shonan and Narukami by Keita Goto, president of the company, states Domei.

The newly extended line from Horinouchi Station, former terminus of the Yokohama-Uraga Line, to Kurihama, a distance of about four kilometers in the Miura Peninsula, Kanagawa Prefecture, was opened on December 1.

It is recalled that Kurihama, new terminus of the Yokohama-Uraga Line, is the place where Commander Matthew Perry of the American fleet first landed in Japan in 1853.

N. CHINA PEACE BODY IS SET FOR BOOSTING

Bureau of Publicity, Guidance Will Be Established on December 14

Domei

PEKING, December 5.—The Department of Public Peace of the North China Political Council has decided to establish a Bureau of Publicity and Guidance for the purpose of strengthening the Peace Preservation Corps from both the material and spiritual standpoints. The opening ceremony of the new bureau will be held on December 14.

In addition, it has been decided to establish a Publicity and Guidance Training Institute under the supervision of the Bureau of Publicity and Guidance, with the object of training leaders for the guidance of thought and to instil sound national ideals among the personnel of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Training will be given to promising leaders, who, after graduation from the institute, will be assigned to various units and charged with the duty of strengthening the spiritual aspect of the soldiers and enforcing military discipline among them. Thus forming a nucleus in the fight against Communism, the cancer of North China.

The opening ceremony of the institute will be held on January 10 next year.

National Move Progresses

The New National Movement in Wuhan area is steadily making headway reports the Asahi, according to Domei.

Among the most important activities of the national movement, now being conducted by the Hupeh Provincial Government and the Hankow Municipality, are an anti-opium drive and a savings campaign.

A plan is being considered to organize a model youths corps which will be directly attached to the National Movement Promotion Committee of the Executive Yuan.

In this connection the East Asia Youths' League of Central China, the only youth organization in Wuhan area reportedly has decided to explain its stand in order to strengthen the Youth Movement in China.

Mussolini Lauds People of Nippon

(Continued From Page 1)

strength and completely failed to understand its spiritual structure."

Nippon Scribes See Il Duce
By Arrangement with the Asahi
(Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

ROME, December 5.—Utmost friendship and respect toward the people of Nippon was expressed by Premier Benito Mussolini in his special interview with Nippon newspapermen at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome, at 6:30 p.m. yesterday, in commemoration of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Nippon press corps visited the grand Palazzo Venezia half an hour before the designated time for the interview. Greeted by the officials of the palace, the Nippon correspondents entered the magnificent palace and then entered the grand salon in a line led by the Propaganda Minister.

As we entered the chamber, Premier Mussolini stood up before a desk at a corner of the room and walked toward us. At the invitation of the Propaganda Minister, our representative read a message to the Premier, while the latter listened with attention.

Then, with a calm, flowing tone, Premier Mussolini spoke as follows:

"We, Italians and Nipponese are fighting with the confidence of victory. Those who harbor suspicion about this confidence are traitors.

"I am fully cognizant of the importance of the brilliant war results which Nippon has achieved in the war against America and Britain. I am also fully confident that Nippon, with her spiritual national structure and her brave soldiers, will completely achieve her aims. Please convey this to the people of Nippon."

Hongkong Boosts Farming

C.P.S

HONGKONG, December 4.—The Hongkong Government-General is planning to cultivate large tracts of land in Kowloon. A comprehensive scheme regarding irrigation and afforestation has already been worked out, while active efforts are being made to strengthen the various organizations connected with the work of agriculture and afforestation. At the same time, a training institute for farming experts is also being organized.

Nanking Sports Club Formed

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 4.—The Peace Hall of the Sino-Nipponese Cultural Association was the scene of an inaugural ceremony held here recently for the establishment of the Nanking Municipal Athletic Association.

British Ship Sunk In Indian Ocean By Axis Submarine

Asahi

MADRID, December 5.—The British steamer, Nova Scotia, 6,796 tons, was torpedoed and sunk by a submarine of unknown nationality on Friday in the Indian Ocean, at a point 288 kilometers from Lourenco Marques, and about 1,000 persons including many South Africans were drowned, it is reported from Lourenco Marques. Another British ship was also torpedoed off the eastern coast of Africa and sunk.

HUGE STRIDES MADE BY HSIN MIN SOCIETY

Will Greet 5th Year on December 24—Membership Increase Greatly

Domei

PEKING, December 5.—Reflecting the steady intensification of peace in North China, the Hsin Min Society, which will be fully five years old this coming December 24, has achieved a phenomenal expansion during the past year with its membership being more than doubled, it was revealed here today.

Statistics compiled by the central headquarters of the society show that the membership of the organization, as of the end of October this year, was 3,643,199 compared with 1,787,659 at the end of last year. This figure represents an increase by more than five times over the membership standing at the end of 1940, which was 674,057 persons.

Along with the striking increase in its membership, the Hsin Min Society has also achieved a remarkable stride in its organization of youths for training purposes.

According to returns published by the central headquarters of the society, the members of the youth corps increased from 421,467 persons as of March last year to 839,505 persons as of August this year.

Detailed figures for the membership of the society are shown below:

	Membership
Hopeh	868.205
Honan	47.166
Shantung	2.017.198
Shansi	459.376
Peking	226.572
Tientsin	18.289
Tsingtao	6.393
Grand total at October, 1942	3.643.199
Total at June, 1942	2.008.908
Total at December, 1941	1.787.659
Total at December, 1940	674.057

Kansai Notes

An interesting exhibition in the form of a display of realistic scale models of enemy warships sunk by the victorious Imperial Navy and its Air Corps during the past year of the war will be held at the Daimaru Department Store from Tuesday, December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, for one week.

The life-like models are the result of months of painstaking work done by Tadahiro Udo, local architect and craftsman, and the miniatures of the warships that were only a year ago the pride of the American and British fleets and which Mr. Udo has recreated with his own hands are: the U.S. battleships, North Carolina, and the Maryland; the U.S. aircraft carrier, Saratoga; the U.S. heavy cruiser, Astoria; the British battleship, Prince of Wales; the British aircraft carrier, Hermes; the British light cruisers, Manchester and Achilles. It will be recalled that all these warcraft or those of their types were sunk in the Battles of Hawaii, off Malaya, of the Solomons, and in the Indian Ocean.

The K. R. & A. C. soccer team drew 2 all with the Kobe University of Commerce eleven in the game played on the Recreation Ground on Thursday afternoon.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on December 4: Mr. H. Chikaraishi, Mr S. N. Eisenberg, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Fujisaki, Mr. and Mrs. K. Hirase, Mr. S. Ikeda, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kasumi, Marchioness Komatsu, Mrs. M. Kodera, Mr. M. Osa[illegible], Mr. S. Sano, Capt. W. Stein, Mr. A. Thordsen, Capt. M. Tarchioni, Mr. N. Tachibana, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mrs. S. Yatsushiro and Mr. Y. Yamamoto.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on December 4 included: Mr. M. Utsunomiya, Mr. M. Yada, Mrs. E. Toyama, Mr. I. Iwata and Mr. K. Mogi.

Reich Forces Crush Soviet Winter Push In Two Weeks' Time

(Continued From Page 1)

down 58 enemy planes on December 5 in action covering the entire Eastern Front, while Reich artillery batteries shot down three enemy aircraft.

SPECIAL WAR GAMES HELD ON TAMA RIVER

More Than 20,000 Given Realistic Taste of Air, Land and Water Fighting

A special defense maneuvers by air, land and water were conducted Sunday on the Tama River sponsored by the Imperial Guards in cooperation with the Dai Nippon Aviation Society, the Mechanized National Defense Association and by the Yomiuri-Hochi Shimbun. The maneuvers were attended by over 20,000 spectators.

The maneuvers were opened by special glider performances participated in by student aviators. In those performances, the American planes, the Curtiss P-40, Buffalo, Hawker-Hurricane which were taken as war spoils made their debut, being newly repainted with the insignia of the Rising Sun. With the appearance of the Boeing B-17 which was also a war spoil, the air maneuvers was launched, presenting a scene of fierce aerial combat. All the spectators held their breath in excitement.

At 1:30 p.m., the defense maneuvers, by air, land, and sea was commenced participated in by the Army crack planes. The North Army began attacking the South Army which had occupied the military base on the shore of the Tama River. The artillery corps of the North Army continuously fired at its enemy while its anti-aircraft guns were spitting fire against the planes of the South Army which had been mobilized to protect the occupied base. The engineers of the South Army defying downpours of shells, jumped into the river and succeeded in blasting the obstacles laid in the river. The water columns rising high in the air presented a magnificent scene.

The obstacles being blasted, the infantrymen armed with life-belts rushed toward the other side of the river. The maneuvers were made more real by the mobilization of the special attack flotilla with flame throwers and mechanized units and every conceivable modern war weapon.

Aoki Stresses Need To Develop Wealth In Sphere for Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

from our ancestors, and each do our bit through our respective occupations.

"Particularly, it is the first prerequisite to secure an assured supply of ordnance and munitions for the battle front for ultimate victory. Therefore, it is the most important task on the home front to strengthen the productivity of the nation. In other words, the people are required to display their total power for the consummation of the war with the idea that the behind-the-gun-front is also a fighting front.

"To win victory in a protracted war, however it may be difficult, it is of vital importance to exert utmost efforts for the development of industries in Greater East Asia.

"Therefore, the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs intends to focus its concentrated energy on the economic construction by putting into practice its construction scheme.

"Further, I am of the opinion that the spirit of unity and cooperation should be entertained by all the nations of East Asia. For there will exist no Asiatic nation, and there will be no prosperity and freedom for the Asiatic races without achieving victory in the current war.

"All the nations of East Asia are staking their common destiny upon this war. This sense of common destiny must be the basis of the unity of all the nations of Greater East Asia.

"For the realization of solid cooperation and unity among the nations of East Asia, it is necessary to bring about amity and friendship among these nations through individuals residing therein."

China Boy Scouts Parade

C.P.S.

NINGPO, December 4.—All the boy scouts here staged a mammoth drill in the Public Recreation Grounds recently in the presence of Shen Er-chiao, Chief of the East Chekiang Administrative Office, and local Japanese commanding officers.

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Gen. Yang Takes Office

C.P.S.

HANKOW, December 4.—General Yang Kuei-i has been officially sworn into office as Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government when an impressive ceremony was also held in commemoration of the third anniversary of the inaguration of the Hupeh Provincial Government.

School for Overseas Chinese

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 4.—Aiming at affording additional educational facilities to prospective overseas Chinese students for the pursuit of advanced studies in China, the Overseas Chinese Affairs Commission, decided to inaugurate an overseas Chinese university and a middle school.

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24 OFFICERS, MEN GIVEN DECORATIONS FOR BRAVE CONDUCT

Granted Posthumous Awards For Outstanding Achievements in Current War

HONORED BY HIS MAJESTY

Took Part in Navy's Operations In Which American Air Force Was Crushed

A group of officers and men of the Imperial Navy has been posthumously honored, it was announced by the Navy Ministry and the Bureau of Decorations at midnight on Sunday.

The announcement of the Navy Ministry was as follows:

"His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to grant honors to a portion of naval officers and men who died in action. The honored officers and men are a part of officers and men who died heroically in the area of the West Pacific from the time the current war broke out till the middle part of May of this year. They include First Lieutenant Shoji Uchida, retired, and 23 others who received special honors. First Lieutenant Uchida, retired, is the first retired officer to have been honored specially."

This is the second list of naval officers and men who died in the War of Greater East Asia who have received posthumous honors.

First Lieutenant Uchida participated in operations in the area of the Philippines as the commander of a mine-sweeper. His task was to clear mines from important waterways which were heavily guarded by the enemy. Repeatedly he penetrated the mine fields in the face of severe enemy fire. He died a glorious death while performing his duties.

Shoot Down Enemy Planes

Second Sub-lieutenant Hideo Yamada and Second Class Flight Warrant Officer Yoei Futakame, both of whom were the recipients of special honors, while patroling the mouth of the Bay of Davao, spotted enemy planes. In a scout sea-plane they went up to engage the enemy planes. They shot down one enemy plane and damaged another. They died gloriously on board the plane, having been hit by bullets.

A large part of the honored officers and men took part in operations in which the American air force was crushed at the beginning of the War of Greater East Asia.

Within a week from the start of the war the Imperial Naval Air Force of which the honored officers and men were members, shot down and destroyed 350 enemy planes.

Paved Way for Victory

This achievement, in conjunction with the attack on Pearl Harbor on the day the war began and the success of the Imperial Navy in the Battle off Malay, paved the way for the creation of the situation which finds all American and British forces eliminated from Greater East Asia.

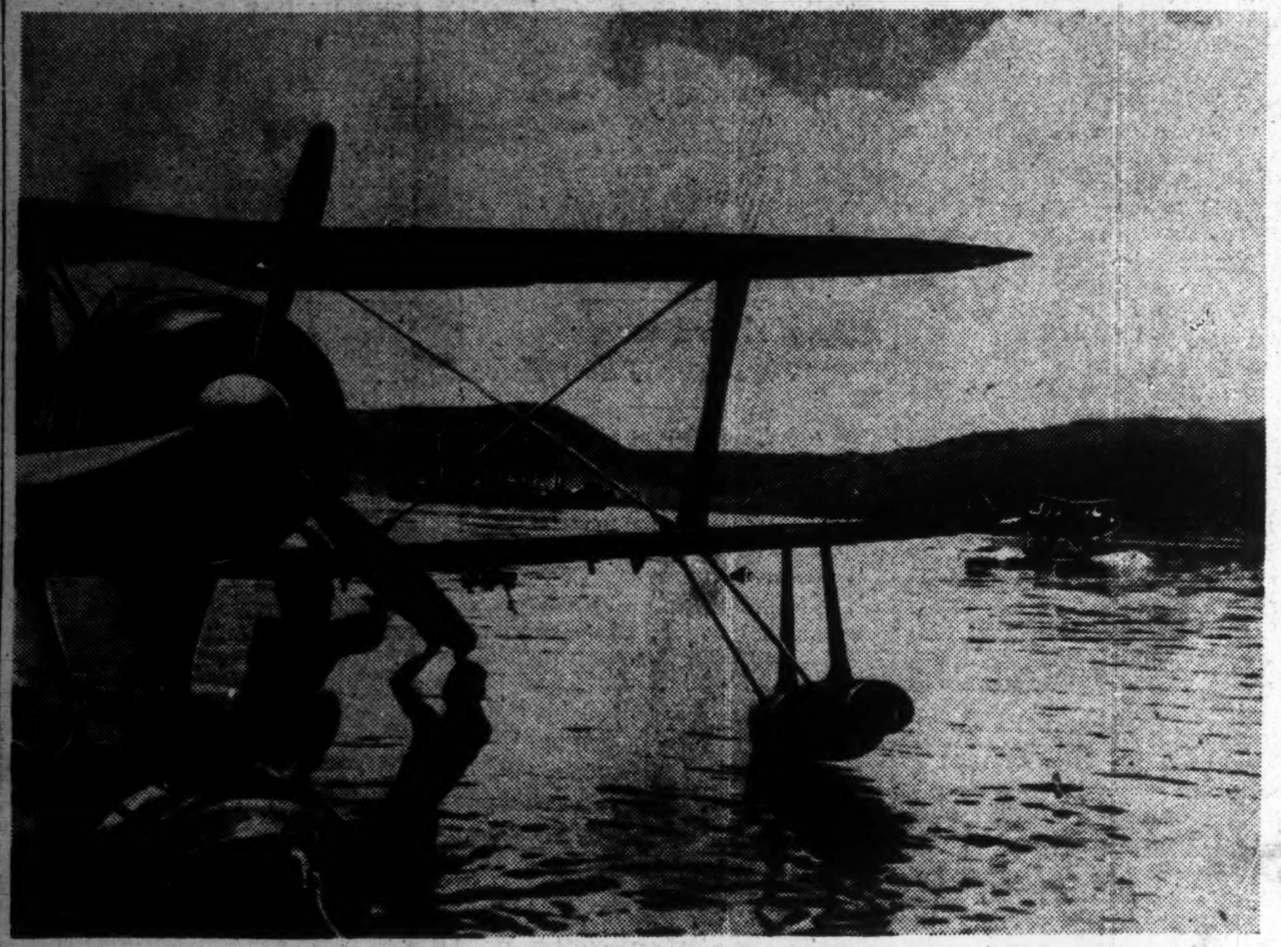
Second Sub-lieutenant Yamada was a native of Fukuoka Prefecture. After completing the third year course of the Meizan Middle School in his native town, he joined the Sasebo Marine Corps.

A graduate of the Naval Communication School, he joined the Naval Air Force. In January of this year he received the Order of the Golden Kite in recognition of meritorious services rendered by him in the China Affair.

First Lieutenant Uchida, retired, hailed from Saitama Prefecture. After he graduated from the Tokyo Marine School he joined the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. He was called to the colors in November last year.

The heroic manner in which he met death impressed the people who looked up to him as a typical soldier. He was a believer in the Zen sect of Buddhism.

Also among the the officers who have been honored is Rear-Admiral Takeo Kawana. A native of the city of Kure, he joined the Navy following the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War. He died gloriously on the sea in the southern area.



AFTER A SUCCESSFUL TASK

Planes of the Imperial Japanese Navy are shown coming to a rest in their home base after completing a smashing raid on the enemy. (Passed by the Navy Ministry).

BRAVE UNIT SCORES BRILLIANT RESULTS

In One Year of Fighting in China, Kills 47,633 and Takes 20,493 Enemy Prisoners

Domei

TSINAN, December 5.—Fighting brilliantly against Chungking and Communist forces over an area covering Shantung, northern Kiangsu, northern Anhwei and northern Honan Provinces, a single Japanese unit has accounted for 47,633 enemy dead and taken 20,493 prisoners since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, it was revealed here today.

Of the above number of enemy dead found abandoned on the various fields of battle, 22,019 were Communist troops, while the number of Communist prisoners totaled 9,305.

The Japanese unit took part in 4,692 engagements during the past twelve months, including 2 512 clashes with Communist forces. The enemy's strength was 950,000, including 496,000 Sino-Red troops.

War trophies taken by this intrepid unit included 35,809 rifles. 720,727 rounds of ammunition, 439 heavy and light machine guns, 168 trench morters and a large quantity of other arms and ammunition.

One of the remarkable achievements of this unit lies in the fact that its activities resulted in more than 106 instances of voluntary adherence to the National Government of China at Nanking involving 71,385 enemy troops. Among those who have voluntarily sworn allegiance to the National Government and Japan is General Sun Liangchong, vice-commander of the 39th Chungking Army operating in western Shantung Province, who joined the Nanking Government with a force of some 25,000 last April.

PAINTING MADE OF HEROES OF PEARL HARBOR ATTACK

Work Donated by Homma to Navy Ministry on Occasion Of Anniversary

A group portrait of late Commander Naoji Iwasa and eight other naval heroes whose brave actions during the surprise Japanese attack on the Pearl Harbor Naval Base at the outset of the war in manning special submarines profoundly stirred the nation has been painted by Shugaku Homma, of Osaka prefecture, and now is being shown at the Navy Museum in Shibuya.

This group portrait is about 7 feet 5 inches wide and 6 feet high, and is painted on a silk canvas in true Japanese style. It depicts the nine heroes with the background showing the historic debacle scene at Ford Island, Pearl Harbor, which was subjected to a fierce air and naval assault by the Japanese Force on the morning of December 8.

The painter has donated it to the Navy Ministry on the auspicious occasion of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War.

Japanese Airmen Attack 48 Ships Off Chittagong

Domei

RANGOON, December 6.—A large formation of Japanese planes composed of fighters and bombers at 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening fiercely attacked an enemy convoy of 48 transports escorted by cruisers and protecting aircraft off Chittagong, near the southwestern Burma-India border, scoring direct hits on many of the vessels, it was learned today. Chittagong harbor was also attacked by the Japanese aircraft and hits scored on port facilities. In a fierce battle with enemy Hurricane fighter aircraft protecting the convoy, Japanese army fighters downed at least one enemy plane without any losses on the Japanese side. The Japanese air unit is continuing its attack on remnants of the scattered convoy.

WARPLANES CHRISTENED

Aircraft Were Donated by Grocers And Schools

Warplanes presented by the public to the Navy were christened Saturday by Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada at ceremonies held at 1:00 p.m. at the Kabuki Theater.

Large donations for the planes were made by members of the Grocers Retail Association, the Association of Directors of Women's Colleges, Higher Schools and Vocational Schools throughout the country.

COMMON EXISTENCE SAID KEY TO PEACE

Wang Ching-Wei Reiterates View That China Must Cooperate With Japan

Domei

NANKING, December 5.—President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government of China, in an interview with the Japanese and Chinese press this afternoon at his official residence on the occasion of the first day of the week dedicated to the commemoration of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Greater East Asia War, expressed his belief that the establishment of a system of Sino-Japanese "common existence and common prosperity" will pave the way for peace in entire China, result in the collapse of the Chungking regime and further the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Asked to comment on the attitude of the National Government toward Chungking's long-term war structure, President Wang declared that his government will endeavor to convince the masses under Chungking rule as well as its leaders of the practicability of Sino-Japanese common existence and co-prosperity.

Asked about China's reaction to Japan's declaration of war against the Anglo-America nations last year, President Wang recalled that this administration adopted the motto, "Share Hardship and Well-Being with Japan."

GOEBBELS ASSERTS REICH DETERMINED TO ACHIEVE VICTORY

Consolidation of Europe Is Being Rapidly Pushed by German Government

UNITED NATIONS REBUKED

Time Is Strongest Ally Now of Axis Forces in Gargantuan Struggle

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—The consolidation of Europe will be conscientiously pushed until the basic condition for the construction of a new organic order in Europe has been established, declared Dr. Joseph Goebbels.

In an address on the night of December 4 before the N.S.D.A.P. the German Propaganda Minister reviewed the military and political situation of Germany in a confident tone, assuring the German people that the Allied invaders in North Africa will be crushed. On the Eastern Front also, he continued, the Soviet winter counter-offensive will not alter the existing situation in a decisive manner.

"The Axis Powers are determined that the enemy countries should not have their own way," he said in a resolute manner, adding that if Germany had been led by persons upholding state socialism in 1918, it would not have collapsed and that in all possibility it would have emerged victorious from the gargantuan struggle.

"In 1939, when the people of Germany were forced by the powers in West Europe to enter the second world war," he asserted, "the thought must have occurred to every one of them that Germany would be faced by the severest trial in German history and that the time had come for Germany to solve for once all questions of vital importance before it. It would be difficult to understand our method of prosecuting the war without knowledge of the conditions which ruled at the time we entered the war. We realized that it would be impossible for us to defend our country against aggression without carrying the war into the territory of our enemies and gaining bases there from which to operate to insure a succession of victories. If someone had taught us in September, 1939 that we would have to fight at Stalingrad on the Volga River and Bizerta in North Africa in December, 1942 we would have been saved much of the trouble we have been put to. The fact of the matter is that at that time our objective was the Rhine River, not the Volga River, and we were fighting at Saarbrucken instead of at Bizerta.

"In 1939 we advanced eastward from a base which was extremely

(Continued on Page 2)

PORT MORESBY BLASTED

By a War Correspondent With Imperial Japanese Navy

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, December 5.—The Japanese Naval Airmen from a base in the Southwest Pacific have been raiding Port Moresby since January 24 and repeatedly bombing and destroying enemy military facilities despite the fact that the enemy forces had established Port Moresby as their first-line defense base for Australia.

Although suffering heavy losses and damages the enemy has kept on reinforcing his defense forces by concentrating many fighter-planes and anti-aircraft guns.

The Imperial Navy Air Force have been raiding Port Moresby continuously for the last ten months, ignoring the fierce enemy anti aircraft gunfire and bad weather which is often even more dangerous than gunfire.

Port Moresby is a New Guinean port facing the Coral Sea and air-photos reveal it as a small village with several rows of houses along a small peninsula—too small to be called a town. In fact, according to the people who had been there, there is nothing to attract one's attention beside the Government House and the wharf.

The size of a township, however, always does not indicate the degree of its importance as a military base.

The enemy mobilized aircraft there, vainly hoping to launch an offensive operation against Japanese Forces in the future. They have established here their very first and last defense base for Australia.

Airfields Built

Accordingly, it is no wonder that by clearing jungle surrounding the town, the enemy constructed a number of airfields. From these airfields, "Flying Fortress" and other machines hop off.

These enemy air bases are attacked severely by our air units at frequent intervals. During the air raid carried out in the middle of June, our air forces succeeded in destroying 16 enemy planes. During a reconnaissance flight on the following day, the Japanese airmen saw the white runway smeared at several points with streaks of dark oil.

When our air forces raided the town on August 17, the enemy frankly admitted sustaining considerable damage on their military establishments. The Japanese surprise attack on Port Moresby which took place August 17 was a great success as the enemy was unaware of the raid until our air force was in the vicinity of the town.

Consequently, there was no time for the enemy fighter-planes to take off and anti-aircraft guns were silent while our bombers dropped several tons of bombs upon military establishments. After the bombing was over, enemy anti-aircraft guns went into action.

Planes Set on Fire

Enemy fighter-planes and others arrayed on the airfied were screened by columns of smoke and a "Flying Fortress" on the point of hopping off was seen ablaze. Meanwhile, on the northern side of the airfield, two columns of white smoke several hundred meters high were shooting up into the sky, probably caused by the explosion of bombs.

Four enemy flying-boats were destroyed by our bombs when our planes attacked the enemy's flying-boat base on January 28. Four other machines were set on fire by machine gun fire from our fighter-planes. Our pilots saw enemy pilots jump out of their machines into the sea.

Merchantmen in Port Moresby were the targets of our air forces on June 18. Escorted by several fighter-planes, bombers flew over the sea at a very high altitude.

Advancing northward, our bombers commenced to bomb the objectives, when the enemy anti-aircraft guns began to roar and despite the high altitude, shells from the enemy guns exploded on all sides

(Continued on Page 2)

GERMAN UNITS CAPTURE TEBOURBA AND DJEDEIDA AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING

Ties of Axis Powers Are of Steel; Final Victory Is Ours, Says Oshima

Japan, Germany and Italy Are Aspiring for Creation Of Righteous Order—Greed and Selfishness Is Alien to Their Cause

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—Lieutenant-General Hiroshi Oshima, Ambassador to Germany, gave an interview to D.N.B. on December 5, in which he stressed that the ties binding Japan and Germany are as strong as they could be.

His statements were in honor of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The gist of his interview follows:

A year ago Japan rose in arms. It was forced to do so by America and Britain which made a point of standing in its way.

Both America and Britain failed to understand the motive of Japan in seeking an adjustment of its relations with them. They wrongly concluded that Japan's desire to reach a settlement with them was a sign of its weakness. The reasons for Japan's move in going to war against America and Britain were clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript declaring war on America and Britain granted on December 8 last year.

Three days after the start of the War of Greater East Asia, Germany and Italy also declared war on America. In this manner they made clear their intention of forging closer ties of cooperation with Japan and of collaborating with Japan in the establishment on a new world order. The relations of Japan, Germany, and Italy which have the same war aims and are working for the realization of the same ideal have since increased steadily. We have the spectacle of Europe fighting for a new order under the leadership of Germany and Italy. In East Asia we see Japan leading the other races and nations inhabiting this part of the globe in fighting for an order based on the principle of Hakko Ichiu on which the Japanese Empire is founded. The war being fought by Germany and Italy in Europe and the War of

(Continued on Page 2)

MANCHOUKUO ARMY IS ALWAYS VIGILANT

Nation's Defenses Strongly Fortified With Kwantung Army's Support

Domei

HSINKING, December 6.—The end of the first year of the War of Greater East Asia finds the Manchoukuoan army keeping efficient vigilance over the safety of Manchoukuo in close cooperation with the Kwantung Army. The nation's defenses have been strengthened immensely with the establishment of an air force, anti-aircraft corps and mechanized forces, including a motorized corps.

The Manchoukuoan army has further been blostered with a river force, as well as various educational organs, including the Military Academy, the Military Training School, the Military Aviation School, the Military Automobile School, the Military Medical School and others.

Established in 1934, the Manchoukuoan army has steadily gained in strength. In 1940 the conscription law was promulgated, establishing the defense structure of Manchoukuo on a firm foundation. With the great support of the Kwantung Army and the untiring efforts of Japanese instructors, the Manchoukuoan army has grown rapidly since the advent of conscription.

For the improvement of military education, a military education ordinance was issued in September of 1940, aiming at cultivating the spirit of the soldiers in accordance with the principles embodied in the Japan-Manchoukuo Joint Defense Pact and in the founding of the Manchoukuoan Empire.

HSINMIN YOUTH CORPS TO STAGE GRAND RALLY

Domei

PEKING, December 5.—A grand rally observing the inauguration of the Central Headquarters of the Youth Corps of the Hsinmin Society will be held here on December 8, the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

The Central Headquarters was recently formed to execute the task of superintending the Hsinmin Youth Corps, which was set up after dissolving the North China Youth Corps, made up of 60,000 members.

In the meantime, Wang I-tang, Chairman of both the North China Political Council and the Hsinmin Society, was elected superintendent of the Headquarters, while Yin Tung, Vice-Chairman of the Hsinmin Society, and Chou Tso-jen, Director of the Education Board of the North China Political Council, were appointed as Vice-Chairman and Director respectively.

RAILWAY JUNCTION IN TUNISIA OCCUPIED

Italian Forces Deal Paralyzing Blow to American and British Armies

Domei

ROME, December 5.—In the course of a fierce fighting on the Tunisian front the Axis forces occupied a strategically important railway junction.

The Italian High Command today issued the following communique:

1. Bombardment was exchanged between the enemy and our forces in Cyrenaica.

2. In the Tunisia sector, severe fighting has been continued. The Axis forces occupied a strategically important road and a railway junction after several days of severe fighting. The enemy forces have suffered heavy damages. Axis bombers and dive-bombers have achieved a remarkable success by supporting the land forces.

3. Formations of Italian warplanes attacked the Allied artillery positions, troops and large groups of motorcars and tanks several times and destroyed or heavily damaged more than 100 enemy motorcars.

4. Formations of Axis warplanes again bombed the port of Bone and caused one vessel to explode and set several others ablaze.

5. Enemy planes which followed the Italian aircraft from the Tunisia front carried out bombings on Naples and caused 159 dead and 358 wounded among the citizens. The Italian anti-aircraft corps caused fire to a four-engined British bomber which fell in the Bay of Naples.

Red Attack Repulsed

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—In a special communique issued today, the German High Command announced that the Reich army completely frustrated the Soviet counter attack in the Eastern Front on December 4 and scored a brilliant war result by destroying 192 enemy tanks.

Soviet Losses Revealed

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—With reference to the losses suffered by the Soviet forces in their winter counter-offensive during the last two weeks, informed quarters here declared to the following effect this evening:

The losses sustained by the Soviet forces during the past two weeks are 2,000 tanks, several hundred guns and large amounts of war materials. The Soviet war captives totaled 20,000. According to the figures so far published, the casualties of the Soviet forces are 45,000 dead and 103,000 wounded.

Axis Forces in Tunisia Win Command of The Air

ALLIES BEAT RETREAT

Anglo-American Observers Are Extremely Gloomy as Counter-Attack Fails

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The German High Command today announced that the Reich expeditionary forces in Tunisia occupied Tebourba and Djedeida after a severe battle with the British First Army.

Djedeida and Tebourba are situated respectively 16 and 20 kilometers west of Tunis and are both strategically important towns. For the last several days, the artillery corps of the Axis and Allied forces staged a severe bombardment for the occupation of these points. The Allied forces were forced to retreat to the west on account of the severe bombings by the Axis air force.

Concerning the retreat of the Allied forces from Djedeida, information from the Anglo-American sources reports as follows:

The vanguards of the Allied forces advanced to Djedeida but were forced to retreat from the town because the activities of supply corps were greatly hindered by the severe bombings by the Axis air force.

According to a report from a British war correspondent, the Axis air force has 600 aircraft in the air bases in the area among Sicily Islands, Bizerta and Tunis and is repeating severe bombing on the British positions.

As the Allied forces have no adequate air bases, the command of the air in the Tunisian sector is still being held by the Axis air force. The transportation of Allied reinforcements is greatly hindered by the activities of the Axis air force, while the advance of the Axis forces has become more and more furious due to favorable topographical conditions. Accordingly, the fightings in this area will be extraordinarily severe for the coming several days.

Plans Frustrated

Domei

BERLIN, December 5.—The occupation of Tebourba and Djedeida by the Axis forces has completely frustrated the Allies' attempt to cut off the route between Tunis and Bizerta, it is the opinion prevalent among local observers.

This victory of the Axis is significant in that the success, which was achieved by the Axis forces in the first large-scale clash with the Allied forces in Tunisia, has turned the war situation remarkably in favor of the Axis side.

As the Allied forces are reportedly preparing for a counter-attack, a large-scale clash is expected to take place between the contending armies in several days. However, these observers assert, the Allied counter-offensive will prove a failure before the severe attacks of the Axis forces who hold the command of the air in the Tunisian area.

Admits Defeat

Domei

LISBON, December 5.—The United States War Department admitted the retreat of the Allied forces from Tebourba in its communique issued today, information from Washington reveals.

Meanwhile, a London dispatch states that Premier Winston Churchill has declared that the fighting in North Africa is becoming more and more severe as time goes on and it is very difficult for the Allied forces to beat their strong enemy and win a victory.

These reports clearly shows that the recapture of Tebourba and Djedeida by the Axis forces has dealt a serious blow to the Allied camp.

Information received here discloses that the Allied forces were forced to effect a wholesale retreat by the furious drive of the Axis tank corps which had been continued since December 3. The Allied forces which launched a counter-attack with a large number of tanks from the Southwestern part of Tebourba were forced to retreat by the fierce attack of the

(Continued on Page 2)

FACTS AGAIN PROVE AMERICAN'S CRUELTY

Maritime Board Reveals Details Of Merciless Attack on Fishing Boat

The inhumanity and cruelty of the Americans whose actions are in shameless contradiction to their preachings of humanism, was recently revealed in an announcement issued by the Maritime Affairs Board, which gives a graphic account of a merciless attack by an enemy submarine on a certain Japanese fishing boat. Domei's translation of the announcement follows:

On a certain night of a certain month, a Japanese fishing boat had just cast a net. There was a full moon and the sea was calm and silent, an ideal night for fishing. Suddenly the look-out sighted a submarine some 400 or 500 meters ahead. The captain ordered speed to be lowered in order to make sure whether it was a Japanese or enemy craft but no sooner had his orders been given than the silence of the night was broken by gunfire. The captain of the fishing boat immediately gave out instructions that all the crew go below, although he himself remained on deck. The next instant an enemy shell found its mark and set the engine-room ablaze. The enemy's fire had damaged the wireless equipment and thus there was no means of sending out a S.O.S. Meanwhile, the submarine circled around the fishing boat as though playing with its victim keeping up a continous fire.

Shrapnel had already wounded the Japanese skipper on his left arm and then following another exposion the limb was blown off completely. But the brave man refused to leave his post and even when a short while later he was shot through the chest and killed, he died a glorious death with the steering-wheel tightly grasped in his right hand. By this time the fire in the engine-room had almost enveloped the entire ship. Then one of the engineers dashed up on deck to find out why his superior was not issuing any orders. Finding the captain had died a hero's death, he grabbed some important papers and plunged into the sea which looked bright red by the reflection of the flames. Presently the enemy ceased firing but only to continue the attack in a more merciless manner. Rags soaked in oil were hurled into the sea around the fishing boat. Then feeling sure that its victim was doomed to complete destruction, the submarine disappeared into the night.

But the submarine's commander must have forgotten that the men it had left to perish in a sea of flames were Japanese. The entire crew exerted super human efforts and by 8 a.m. had not only extinguished the blaze but repaired the damaged engines.

The 100,000,000 people of the nation must realize afresh the great sacrifice and loyalty of the men who are engaged in the fishery industry and at the same time must redouble their determination to crush the most unhuman enemy.

Port Moresby Blasted

(Continued From Page 1)

of our planes.

Bombs were released and dropped right into the midst of Port Moresby. A large-type vessel exploded into flames as three direct hits were scored on her. Another hit was made on another merchantman.

Far down below, 10 enemy fighters were seen flying, but they did not dare to climb to attack us, apparently in fear of our fighters escorting us from above.

The enemy anti-aircraft batteries desperately fired away at us, with about 100 shells exploding about us per minute. Our machines rocked constantly as shells burst near it.

In other raids, enemy interceptors sometimes recklessly dashed into the Japanese formation. But due to the ferocity of the Japanese counter-attack, they invariably would go down far below the Japanese formation and would never come up again.

In the raid on April 10, a Japanese fighter company was assaulted by enemy interceptors which had been hiding behind dense clouds. The enemy planes attacked from behind and one of them was downed in a dogfight.

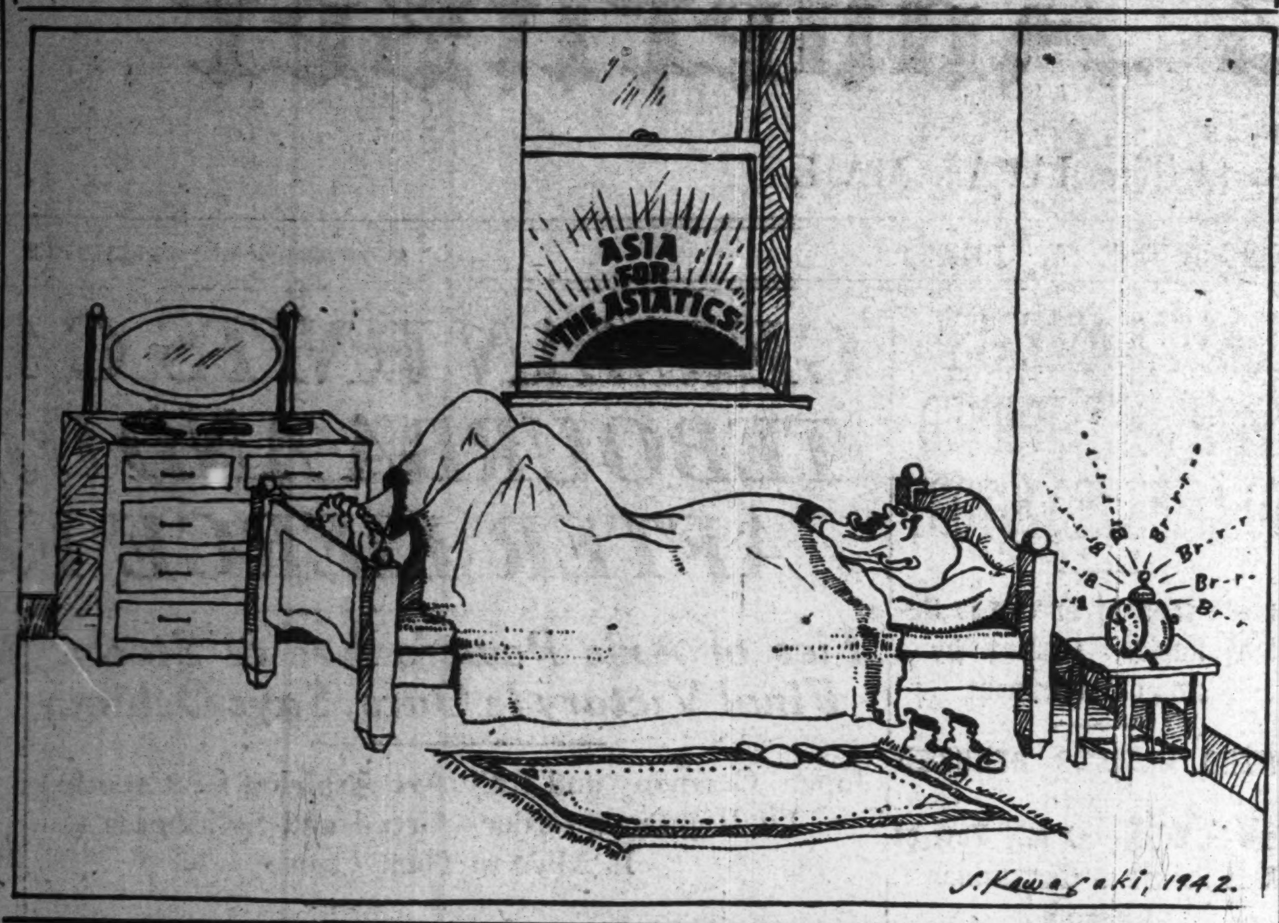
Another enemy plane, showering its bullets on a third Japanese plane in the formation, damaged its oil-tank. The Japanese plane began to trail a white streak of oil. The enemy plane, however, was shot down by another Japanese machine.

Always Bad Weather

It was seldom that the flight to Moresby was favored with fine weather all the way. Quite often the Japanese air raid had to find their way through the clouds or very close to the sea-surface, while more than once, bombing excursions had to be abandoned because of heavy clouds. Mt. Albert-Edward, which soars above the clouds, often served as a landmark.

Night raids also were carried out, and it was always an impressive sight to see the Japanese raiders return to the air base at dawn.

Wake Up, Chiang!



Press Comments

Sunday, December 6, 1942

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Extend Gratitude to Seafarers
NICHI NICHI—British Government Negates False Reports Spread by Eden; Compulsory Education in Chosen
TOKYO SHIMBUN—Anglo-American Fallacy

Extend Gratitude to Seafarers

YOMIURI-HOCHI—The increase of the maritime transportation capacity is one of the most urgent problems at the present moment. To this end, the authorities are now bolstering the building of vessels.

It is evident that the vessels become useful only with the activities of the crew. Nevertheless, the people have so far failed to have ample knowledge of the crew's activities and to tender sufficient gratitude to seafarers.

It is quite opportune that a nation-wide movement to thank the crews will be launched by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Marine Corporation on the occasion of the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia.

The seamen, be it noted, are experiencing as much hardships as the members of the fighting services and their lives are being constantly exposed to the danger of death just as are the soldiers' at this time when the sea areas are the spheres of activities of enemy submarines which are intent on cutting off sea routes of Japan.

Beautiful stories are numerous of the inspiring activities of Japanese seamen who are engaged in their duties in defiance of hardships and dangers. It will not be too much to say that the sailors of the Japanese merchant marine are the best in the world just as are the sailors of the Imperial Navy.

The best way by which we can express our thankfulness to seamen is to extend kind and generous hands to their family members. The gratitude and consolation we tender to the seamens' families mean the gratitude and consolation to the seamen themselves and they will prove a factor in the strengthening of Japan's fighting strength.

British Government Negates False Reports Spread by Eden

NICHI NICHI—On December 2 the authorities of the British Ministry are reported to have announced that it had received a report from the representatives of the British subjects detained in Hongkong that the state of affairs among the persons under detention is highly satisfactory. The announcement must have been occasion for the people of Britain to realize that there is no foundation for the reports which have been spread by Foreign Secretary Eden about the manner in which the British detained in Hongkong are treated by the Japanese.

It will be recalled that it was Foreign Secretary Eden who circulated fake reports about the attitude of the Japanese authorities in Hongkong toward the British war prisoners under their care, in an attempt to arouse British sentiment against Japan. Speaking in the British Parliament Foreign Secretary Eden made the false allegation that the Japanese are maltreating the British war prisoners in Hongkong. His motive was to shift the responsibility for the fall of Hongkong and Singapore to others and to check the tendency among his compatriots to fear Japan or hold the Japanese race in a sort of respect. We are not interested in the extent to which the mendacious reports spread by him about Japan influenced British opinion about our country.

The present announcement of the British Ministry has given the lie to what Foreign Secretary Eden has said about Japan especially about the manner in which the British war prisoners in Hongkong and elsewhere are treated by the Japanese, it must have dawned upon the minds of the British people that their Foreign Secretary is one of the greatest liars in Britain. It has been said that hypocrisy is characteristic of a British gentleman. The acts of Foreign Secretary Eden show that he is a typical British gentleman. In what he has said and done we find further evidence of the fact that once it is in a corner the Anglo-Saxon race will be capable of the most cruel acts. It is up to the Japanese to know the sort of enemy they have in the Anglo-Saxon race which in difficulties would use means fair and foul in order to achieve its end.

We are most anxious to know how the Japanese detained in the enemy countries are treated.

The Imperial Government some time ago protested to the American and British Governments against the unjust treatment accorded by them to the Japanese detained in their countries. The Japanese protests were based not on false reports like those spread by the British Foreign Secretary but on reports made by Japanese returning from America and Britain. If they have any sense of shame the American and British authorities should see that the Japanese detained in their countries are treated in the manner dictated by the principle of justice which is common to human beings.

Compulsory Education in Chosen

NICHI NICHI—The Government has decided to introduce the system of compulsory education in Chosen. The move is a matter of congratulation to Japan and Chosen. It will be an aid to the development of the Japanese Empire while it will lead to an increase in the cultural welfare and the happiness of the residents of the peninsula.

The move comes on the heels of the decision of the Government to enforce the system of military conscription in the peninsula from 1944. According to the plan the peninsula is to have compulsory education from 1946. The conditions in the peninsula would make it impossible to enforce the system there earlier. The present move of the Government shows that the public bodies in the peninsula now are in a position to bear the expenditure involved in the enforcement of compulsory education and that the residents of the peninsula are wealthy enough to have their children get elementary schooling.

Under the coming system of compulsory education the Chosenese children will be in school for six years. The period is shorter than the course of the national school in Japan Proper. This is unavoidable, considering the condition of the peninsula at this day. The coming compulsory education for the peninsula, coupled with the arrangement which has been made for the application of the system of military service to the peninsula, connotes that the Chosenese people have acquired a good knowledge of the spirit in which the peninsula is ruled and that they are performing their functions as subjects of the Japanese Empire.

Large is the number of Chosenese young men who are fighting for the defense of the Japanese Empire. The coming enforcement of compulsory education in the peninsula raises hope that it will not be long before the Chosenese will be equal to the task of leading the races and nations of Greater East Asia for which Japan is working.

Anglo-American Fallacy

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Recent indications are that the Allied Governments are frantically trying to bolster the morale of their peoples and at the same time to make the world believe that they will eventually gain final victory in the current war.

Premier Winston Churchill recently publicized a very "grand" idea about post-war construction, while Foreign Secretary Major Anthony Eden made a bombastic statement about the entry of the Allied forces into Tokyo.

Following suit of its British associates, the United States has published imaginary and egoistic plans mapped out by more than 100 institutes for the investigation of the post-bellum new order of the world.

Britain seems to be trying desperately to launch a world-wide propaganda campaign or nerve warfare similar to that employed in the first World War. However, if the British are envisaging that they will successfully repeat the nerve warfare which won victory for them in the former World War, they are working under a grave misapprehension.

We do not grudge to recognize the tenacious character of the British people. However, we believe that the realistic Englishmen themselves are well aware that it is ridiculous to talk about an entry into Tokyo while their fighting services have not achieved a single victory since the start of the current World War. They must also be well aware of the very difficult situation in which they are finding themselves at the present moment to believe that the world will be led by such a bombastic statement into believing in Britain's ultimate victory. The world also knows that the post-war new order envisaged by Britain is nothing but a revised version of the old idea of making British colonies of the world.

In the meantime, recent reports at hand indicate that the United States has become more frantic in attempts to bolster national moral by presenting to the populace rosy dreams concerning the post-bellum situation.

The "dreams" which have been depicted by the institutes for the investigation of post-war problems, however, serve nothing more than to bring home the degeneration of the national character of the Americans.

It is a well-known fact that the American Forefathers had one excellent national characteristic their pioneer spirit. This spirit, however, has now changed into a cheap spirit of adventure due to the influence of material civilization.

The "dreams" of the post-war problem institutes referred to above are replete with this adventurer's spirit. And that the Americans are dealing with the current war with this cheap spirit of adventure eloquently shows how flippant the American point of view of warfare is. We need not, therefore, be worried however much the morale of the Americans who make no difference between a war and an adventure, may be bolstered.

No matter how frantically Britain and America may try to launch upon a campaign of nerve warfare externally and to bolster national morale internally, the Axis camp whose point of view of war stands on a sacred basis will never be affected in the slightest degree and its will to eradicate, Anglo-American ideas from the surface of the globe will become ever strengthened.

GOEBBELS ASSERTS REICH WILL WIN

(Continued From Page 1)

limited in area. The fertile soil and abundant resources of materials in the east today are at our command. These will be of help to us in putting us in a definitely advantageous position to proscute the war in the future.

"America and Britain have invaded French territory in North Africa, and they are telling the world that the Allied armies have won victory. The victory of the Allies is not a military victory, but it is the victory of tricks. It is the easiest thing in the world to enter a place whose doors are open to receive the invaddor. Are America and Britain really thinking of opening up a second front in Europe? If they are, it is beyond me to know how it is that America has made a detour and gone to Africa by way of England. The distance between the Dover and Calais Straits is far shorter than the distance between America and North Africa.

"Britain is trying to make the world believe that our extended line is proving a heavy burden on us. Moreover, it attributes to us strategic motives which have never been held by us. It is doing all it can to create an impression among the nations of the world that our strategy has been a failure.

Eastern Gains Will Be Held

"We note that Britain says that time is on its side. Consider the manner in which we are keeping what territory we have occupied. Then it will become clear that time is with us instead of with Britain. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind that the winter offensive actions of the Soviet Union will not alter the existing situation in a decisive manner. It is superior troops, bold plans, and strategic skill which will decide the issue of the fighting on the eastern front.

"The Axis Powers are determined that the enemy countries should not have their own way. As they did in 1918, our enemies will do their utmost to cheat and confuse us. If Germany had been led by persons upholding state socialism in 1918, it would not have collapsed, and in all probability it would have emerged victorious from the struggle. We are bound to make good for what we failed to do at that time.

"Britain is placed in a desperate position. It is doing all it can to keep it a secret from the world.

"Britain is trying to drive a wedge between the leaders and people of the Axis Powers. The British propaganda machinery recently was engaged in maneuvers to estrange the people of Italy from their ruling class. Premier Mussolini's response was the end of all these British plottings. It appears that Britain is going to try the same method on Germany. It would be waste of energy to refute Britain whose methods all of us know too well.

Organic Order Set Up

"There is no slacking our efforts to consolidate Europe. The order we have brought to Europe is organic, and is not one forced upon it. We are only serving the needs of historical facts. Heavy are the sacrifices Germany has made for the sake of justice in the current war. We feel a keen sense of responsibility for the soldiers who are dying on the field of battle.

"The confidence of the people of Germany in the Fuehrer is even stronger today. All we have to do is to do our appointed tasks quietly. The reason is that the responsibility rests with us of working out a policy and plans for the prosecution of the war. We must bear the burden of war courageously. Our hardships are those which have to be borne if the new world we are striving for is to be a reality."

Ties of Axis Powers Stronger Than Ever

(Continued From Page 1)

Greater East Asia must be considered holy because they have the same object of making the principles of justice and freedom prevail throughout the world.

The gallant soldiers of the three countries of Japan, Germany, and Italy have achieved great results in the fighting against their common enemies. The people behind the guns in the three countries have achieved results comparable with the feats of their compatriots in the firing lines. The programs of constructions in the territories which have been occupied by them are making great headway. I am safe in saying that Japan, Germany, and Italy, and their allies in Europe and East Asia have worked themselves into a position where they will be justified in thinking that they are bound to win a final victory in the war.

Let me look at our enemies. They have been defeated wherever they fought, and their position today is desperate to an extreme degree. Their preoccupation is how to deal a blow to us. They have determined to stick at nothing to gain their end. Actually they are attempting counter-offensive operations against us. This precludes us concluding that the war we are fighting will soon be at an end. Indeed, I feel that we have to deal heavier blows to our enemies. Unshaken is the conviction of the people of Japan that our enemies will ultimately be beaten.

The relationship of Japan, Germany, and Italy present a sharp contrast with that of our enemies. Both America and Britain are drifing from each other. There is nothing remarkable about this. Their chief motive is to serve their own interests. They are getting isolated from their allies, and for this they have but themselves to thank, for their desire is to see the fighting done for them by their allies.

I consider the current war a moral as well as armed war. It is a moral war in the sense that it is for a new world order based on morality. I renew my vow to be loyal to the cause for which we are fighting. I am determined to do my utmost to bring still closer the peoples of Japan, Germany, and Italy who are fighting for the same cause. I want the peoples of Japan, Germany, and Italy to bear in mind that only when they act in a body will it be possible for their countries to attain the goal of defeating their enemies and of making the ideal of a new order based on justice a reality. God will be with those who are ready to make every sacrifice in order to make the principle of justice prevail.

U.S. PROPAGANDA HIT BY LEADERS, PRESS

Supreme Court Justice Flays Newspapers for Misleading Reports on War

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 4.—In an apparent attempt to ward off the bitter storm of criticism which has been directed by the American people at the Roosevelt Administration for its hypocritical propaganda policy, Justice William Douglas of the United States Supreme Court yesterday savagely attacked the American press for being at least partly responsible for the misleading impressions gained by the public regarding the war.

"After closely examining the headlines and war news items in the various papers," Justice Douglas declared, "I cannot refrain from pointing out that the press is partly responsible for the people having impressions which are remote from the truth of the war situation."

Despite the censorship, the newspapers still have considerable liberty to disclose the truth, the Justice said, adding that therefore there is no reason why they should not report the war situation correctly and prepare the people for the shock of inevitable discouraging news.

Although agreeing with the Justice, the New York Times additionally criticized the Navy Department's hypocritical policy, declaring, 'In those days when General Douglas MacArthur withdrew his forces to Corregidor Island from Bataan Peninsula, the American people were led to believe that reinforcements would be dispatched to the island. But well-informed persons who knew of the losses inflicted on the United States Navy at Pearl Harbor were fully aware of the impossibility of the U.S. Navy sending reinforcements to break up the Japanese Navy's blockade line. The U.S. Navy's announcements enabled the people to know only part of the truth. The authorities have never announced the real number of losses, which the Japanese Navy knew a long time ago."

Hitting at the military authorities from another angle, the Baltimore News Post claimed that the discord beween the Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Pacific Fleet and General Douglas MacArthur was responsible for the series of setbacks on the Pacific.

In the meanwhile, Hanson Baldwin, war correspondent and commentator for the New York Times, said. "With reports claiming one victory after another on the part of the U.S. forces since their landing on French territory, the American people became over-confident in the ability of the Allied forces to clean up the Axis forces in the Tunisia sector. But these reports have proved to be not only overly hasty announcements but they have also turned out to be merely wishful observations. It is dangerous indeed to announce false reports to the public. It is extremely unfortunate that the real war situation is not in accord with the reports given out by the Government to the people."

Germans Capture Two Strongholds

(Continued from Page 1)

Axis forces, leaving many prisoners and war trophies behind them.

The German units advancing toward the border areas in the west have successively occupied strategic keypoints. In collaboration with the land forces, the Axis air force is active on all fronts. On December 4, the Axis air force destroyed many mechanized units and machine-gun nests of the Allied forces.

A formation of Axis bombers dealt an annihilative blow to a powerful Allied mechanized unit which was being mustered to be sent to the Tebourba sector and also bombed and silenced the Allied anti-aircraft guns.

Another formation, meanwhile, attacked and inflicted heavy damages on the Allied troops which were marching along a narrow road in the mountainous area in Tunisia and also carried out an air raid on an enemy air base situated south of Algiers

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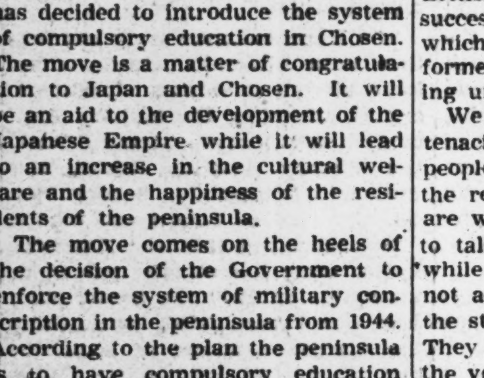

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SALVATION OF CHINA ASSURED, SAYS WANG

Nanking President Says Team-Work With Japan Has Laid Peace Foundation

The day for China's salvation has come, declared Wang Ching-wei, President of the National Government of China, in a radio speech delivered at Hankow on November 17 and addressed to the people of the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Honan and Kiangsi, the International Publicity Board reports. Basing his clear-cut statement on the fact that China's destiny is firmly linked with Japan's through the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration and the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between Japan and China, President Wang remarked as follows:

It is with mixed feelings that I am here again with my compatriots of the Wuhan cities, and in speaking to you tonight, I am also addressing my compatriots in the four provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Honan which surround the Wuhan area.

The first time I was in Wuhan was towards the end of 1911 as a delegate to the Peace Negotiations which finally led to the abdication of the Manchu Emperor and the founding of the Republic. Immediately afterwards, in March, 1912 (First Year of the Republic) I again paid Wuhan a visit, accompanying our National Father.

Reviews Past Events

The third time I came here was in April, 1927 when I returned from Europe. The National Revolutionary forces, in the pursuance of the successful Northern Expedition, had captured both Wuhan and Nanking. At the same time, however, friction between the Kuomintang and the Communists had also reached an irreconcilable stage. Chiang Kai-shek, having reached Nanking, began to purge the Party there, but abandoned Wuhan to its own fate. Left here to face the situation, with great difficulties, I succeeded in repulsing attacks from all directions, expelling the Communists from our ranks, and finally in September of that year in proceeding down to Nanking, thereby accomplishing the unification of the Kuomintang. During those few months, I shared all manners of hardship with our Wuhan compatriots.

My fourth visit to these areas was in November, 1937. Then, the Lukowkiao Incident had developed into the August 13 Incident. Shanghai had been lost, and Nanking was about to fall. The National Government had then moved to Wuhan.

In December of that year, because of the good offices at mediation offered by Germany, there were hopes that the China Affair could be settled. But Chiang Kai-shek, willingly subjecting himself to the influence of the Communists, persisted in prolonging resistance, in spite of my earnest advice. With the loss of this opportunity, Nanking soon fell, and Hsuchow and other places were also lost. I stayed here until August, 1938 when I left for Chungking. During this stay, I also shared with my Wuhan compatriots not only all manners of hardship, but also the fears of national extinction.

Since then, successive tragedies were witnessed including the capitulation of Wuhan, the fire at Changsha, and the abandonment of Canton. My determination was made up, and I proceeded from Chungking to Hanoi where I declared in public my peace proposals and launched my Peace Movement.

Fifth Visit in 1940

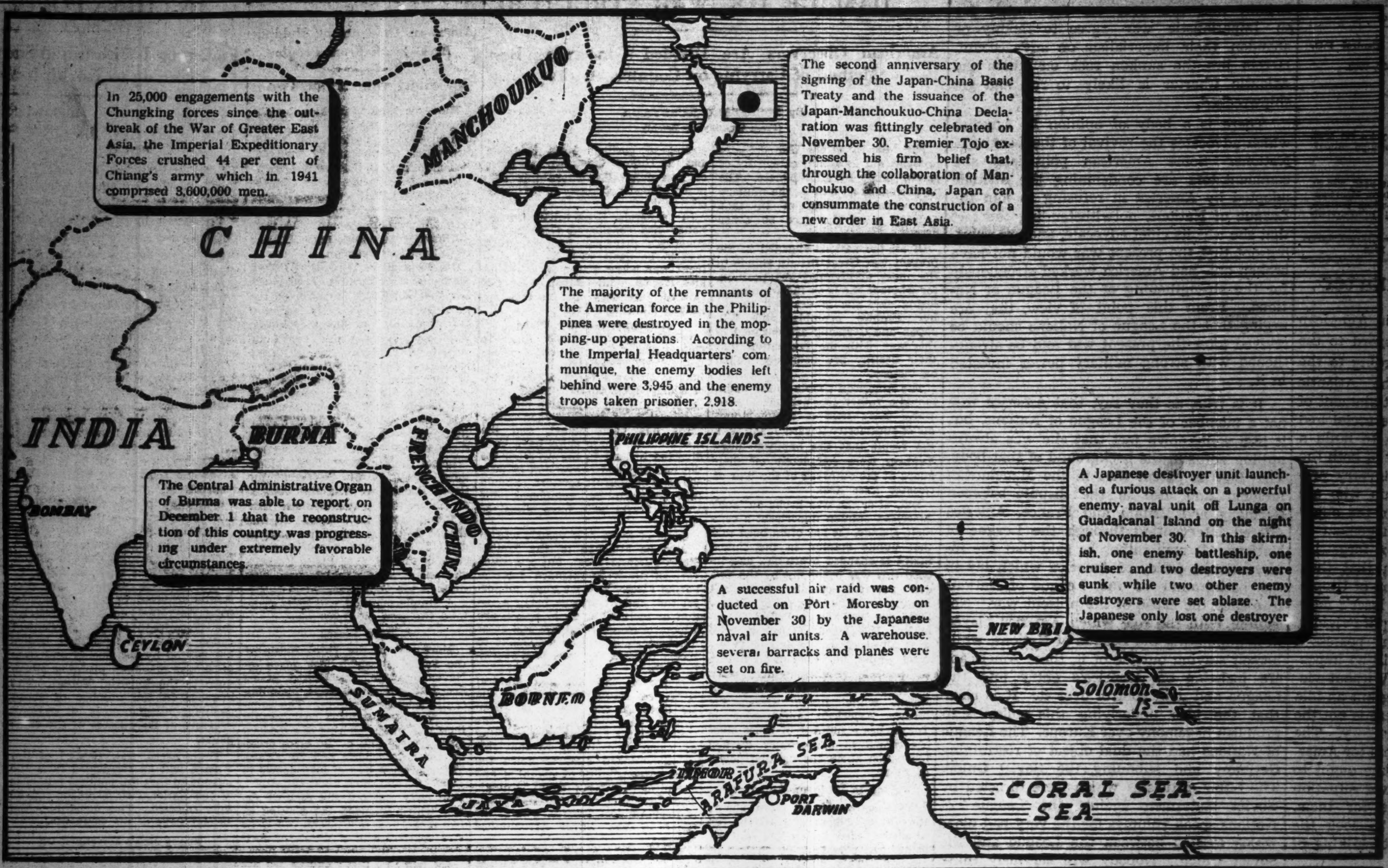
In March, 1940, the National Government returned to the Capital at Nanking, and in April of that year I paid my fifth visit here. It has therefore been over two years since I last saw you. As I think of the fact that China is still in a state of danger, that even nation-wide peace has not yet been achieved, I can not but be overwhelmed with mixed feelings. I think it is the same with you.

But there is something which I want to say to my compatriots in Wuhan, and in the provinces of Hupeh, Hunan, Kiangsi and Honan which are around Wuhan. I want to tell you that progress is being made in the work of peace and anti-Communism and that success is not far away, that the day for China's salvation has come.

How can I feel so optimistic? My compatriots, a few days hence, November 25, will be the first anniversary of China's participation in the International Anti-Comintern Pact. In a few days, November 30, will be observed the second anniversary of the Treaty concerning the Basic Relations between China and Japan, and the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration. The next significant date will be December 8, the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia initiated by our friendly Ally, Japan, and of the issue of the declaration whereby the National Government undertakes to share both comforts and hardships with its Ally.

These three important dates have determined China's national policy, and have led China on to the road of brightness. The difficulties and dangers of the past have been swept away, and we now face a future of rejuvenation and new life.

WHERE WORLD ATTENTION WAS FOCUSED LAST WEEK



In 25,000 engagements with the Chungking forces since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Imperial Expeditionary Forces crushed 44 per cent of Chiang's army which in 1941 comprised 3,600,000 men.

The second anniversary of the signing of the Japan-China Basic Treaty and the issuance of the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Declaration was fittingly celebrated on November 30. Premier Tojo expressed his firm belief that, through the collaboration of Manchoukuo and China, Japan can consummate the construction of a new order in East Asia.

The majority of the remnants of the American force in the Philippines were destroyed in the mopping-up operations. According to the Imperial Headquarters' communique, the enemy bodies left behind were 3,945 and the enemy troops taken prisoner, 2,918.

The Central Administrative Organ of Burma was able to report on December 1 that the reconstruction of this country was progressing under extremely favorable circumstances.

A successful air raid was conducted on Port Moresby on November 30 by the Japanese naval air units. A warehouse, several barracks and planes were set on fire.

A Japanese destroyer unit launched a furious attack on a powerful enemy naval unit off Lunga on Guadalcanal Island on the night of November 30. In this skirmish, one enemy battleship, one cruiser and two destroyers were sunk while two other enemy destroyers were set ablaze. The Japanese only lost one destroyer

CHILEAN POET PENS POEM ON SINGAPORE

In Work Entitled 'Hierro y Cemento' Iglesias Sings Praise Of Nippon's Valor

Editor's Note

Amongst the group of six Chilean journalists who were sojourning in Japan until June this year was the distinguished Latin-American poet Augusto Iglesias. Upon the fall of Singapore, last February, the renowned poet sang its praise and historical significance in a poem entitled "Hierro y Cemento" (Iron and Cement). The original text of his work is given hereunder together with its literal English version:—

Hoy cayó Singapur! . . . Un esfuerzo titánico ha ganado la llave de la China.

Esta guerra no es la guerra del Opio, ni es Transvaal. Inglaterra sabe, ahora, en sus Islas, qué son los exterminios; y a pesar de lo enorme de su esfuerzo galvánico presientese inminente el fin de sus Dominios y el Mane, Thecel, Phares del Imperio Británico.

El Asia entera, en llamas, alumbró esta proeza en la que se debatieron dos siglos de la Historia. Había entre los hombres de Europa una ilusoria cenfianza en los prodigios del hierro y del cemento Nadie pensó en Japón, en su fé, en su entereza, ni en sus dos mil suicidas rayando el firmamento listos para arrojarse sobre la Escuadra Inglesa.

Las Decadencias de hoy dudan de las acciones milagrosas. No creen en las Gracias aladas. No creen, por ejemplo, que las piernas cruzadas del viejo Mahatma Gandhi, son pilares de acero que sostienen la gesta de doscientos millones, ni que en Japón un héroe brilla como un lucero y que ese es el ensueño de todos los nipones.

No vieron que en los mitos de estas tierras arcanas fueron siempre falaces los simbolos del oro; ni, rotas las virtudes del antiguo decoro, respetaron las formas con que el samurayismo buriló el patrio orgullo de estas Islas Lejanas. Para el risueño juicio del cosmopolitismo Japon sólo era un biombo de laca y porcelanas.

Napoleón no vió el triunfo de su anhelo profundo. **Britannia rules the waves:** (de Albión era la Mar!) Y en la hora solemne que sonó en Trafalgar, cruzándose a las naves Aliadas y al Destino el Leviathan inglés, con un golpe rotundo, a la estrella del César detuvo en su camino y por más de cien años cambió el frente del mundo. Pero hoy no estuvo Nélson bajo la Cruz del Sur . . . **"The fire, the fire is falling!"**—(es William Blake quien gria) Y en la seda distensa de la noche infinita que el ruido de las hélices sobre la tierra expande mientras Tokio duerme bajo el tranquilo azur, as más bíblico el verso, la emoción es más grande. **"The fire, the fire is falling!"** . . .

Arde en la noche, Singapur!

* * *

Singapore has fallen! . . A titanic effort has gained the key of China.

This war is not the Opium War, nor Transvaal. England knows now it means her extermination; and in spite of the enormity of her effort it forebodes the imminent end of her Dominions and the Mane-Thecel-Phares of the British Empire.

The entire Asia, in flames, illuminates this prowess in which two centuries of History debated. There was among the men of Europe a false confidence in the power of iron and cement. Nobody thought of Japan, of her faith, of her probity nor of her death-defying heroes lining the skies ready to hurl upon the British fleet.

Decadences of today distrust miraculous deeds. They do not believe in Winged Graces. They do not believe, for instance, that the crossed legs of the aged Mahatma Gandhi are pillars of steel which sustain the motion of two hundred millions, nor that in Japan a hero shines like a morning star and that this is the dream of all the Nipponese.

They did not see that in the myths of these archaic lands the symbols of gold spelled always fallacy; nor, the virtues of ancient decorum torn, did they respect the form with which the samurai heightened the prestige of these distant Isles. To the gleeful judgment of cosmopolitanism Japan was only a screen of lacquer and porcelain.

Napoleon failed to see the triumph of his ardent desires. **"Britannia rules the waves"** (Of Albion were the seas!) And in the solemn hour that struck in Trafalgar, defying the Allied ships and Destiny the British Leviathan, with a decisive blow, the Star of Caesar halted in its path.

But today Nelson was not under the Southern Cross . . **"The fire, the fire is falling!"** (it is William Blake who shouts) And in the distended silk of infinite night the roar of propellers over the earth spreads while Tokyo sleeping under the tranquil azure is as biblical as verse, the emotion greater. **"The fire, the fire is falling"** . . .

In the Night blazes, Singapore!

Chen Greeted in Taiwan

C.P.S.

CANTON, December 2.—Chen Yao-tzu, Chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Government, and his suite of three, were accorded a warm reception upon their arrival in Taiwan by plane recently to cement still closer the already amicable relationship between Taiwan and Kwangtung.

THE PAST WEEK IN REVIEW

3-Power Declaration Anniversary

On November 30, not only the Japanese nation, but Manchoukuo and China, celebrated the second anniversary of the joint Japan-Manchoukuo-China declaration and the Japan-China Basic Treaty with fitting functions. Stirring speeches were delivered on the occasion by various dignitaries including Japan's Premier, General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani, Greater East Asiatic Affairs Minister Kazuo Aoki, Chinese President Wang Ching-wei and Manchoukuo's Premier, General Chang Ching-hui.

Many More Enemy Warships Sunk

The mighty Japanese Navy continues to score smashing victories. The latest success was registered in a furious night battle fought on November 30 off Lunga, on Guadalcanal Island, in which one enemy battleship, one cruiser of the Augusta class, and two destroyers were sunk and two destroyers set ablaze. The only Japanese casualty was a destroyer sunk. In announcing the brilliant victory to a joyous nation on December 3, Imperial Headquarters added that the battle had been designated as the Night Battle off Lunga.

Earlier in the week, Imperial Headquarters announced that in the Third Battle of the Solomons, fought from November 12 to 14, two enemy battleships, eleven cruisers, three or four destroyers and one transport were sunk, three cruisers, three or four destroyers and three transports were heavily damaged, and one battleship and three destroyers were damaged.

Meanwhile, the composite results of the series of great naval victories scored by the Imperial Navy Forces in the South Pacific area with the Solomons Islands as the center during the period extending over 16 weeks or 113 days from the First Battle of the Solomons on August 7 to the Night Battle off Lunga on November 30, include the sinking or damaging of 125 enemy warships and the downing or damaging of over 850 warplanes.

International Handball Game

Last week marked a gala occasion for sports fans with the staging at the Meiji Shrine stadium of an international handball match between Japanese and German teams. A huge crowd of spectators, both Japanese and German, turned out to witness what proved to be one of the most thrilling contests seen for a long time. Before the game, H. E. Eugen Ott, the German Ambassador delivered the opening address and after play a reception was held at the German Embassy. The Japanese team won the game by a close 8-7 score.

New Magazine on French Indo-China

A new magazine, "Connaissance de l'Indo-China," has been issued by the Society for International Cultural Relations introducing things French Indo-Chinese. Copies of the magazine will be sent to French Indo-China with a view to promoting cultural relations in the Co-Prosperity Sphere.

The opening pages contain messages by Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador to French Indo-China, and Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of that country. The articles are all by leading writers and were received from the Japan-French Indo-China Friendship Society of Hanoi last August.

Education System Slated for Change

It was announced late last week that a change is slated for Japan's educational system. Under the new system all normal schools will be granted the status of a college, each having a six-year course. This ruling will become effective from April next year. The same year will also see the school period of all middle-grade schools and high schools cut by one year.

Meanwhile, overseas Japanese residents who wish to have their children educated at home, now have an educational institution to apply to which will handle all their requirements. The association was organized last week under the sponsorship of the Teikoku Kyoiku Kai, or the Imperial Educational Association, following a meeting held at the Peer's Club. Viscount Nagakage Okabe is President. The new association will extend various facilities toward giving the children preliminary education, instructions in maintenance of "homes" and other fields.

Commercial Structure Streamlined

Indicating smooth progress in the rationalization of company management which was undertaken by the Government to streamlining the national commercial structure, 35 industrial companies involving a combined capital of ¥275,000,000 were merged in October the Industrial Bank of Japan revealed last week. Leading companies amalgamated included the Osaka Railway which merged with the Kansai Express Railway Company, and the Marusho Reeling Company which merged with the Katakura Reeling and Spinning Company.

Economists to Push War Work

With the successful conclusion of the Fourth East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference early last week, a firm resolution was passed by the participants expressing their united determination to push war work. Representatives of Japan, China, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang attended the conference.

Il Duce Lauds Japan's Might

Lauding the brilliant achievements of the Imperial Japanese Forces in a speech he delivered on December 2 before the Chamber of Fasci and Corporations, Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy declared that Japan's participation in the war has guaranteed absolute victory for the Axis.

Lt.-General Percival Pens Memoir

Through the courtesy of the Army Press Section, the memoir penned by Lieutenant-General A. E. Percival, commander of the British land forces on the peninsula at the time of the Malay campaign, was released for publication last week. It is a most interesting work and was completed by the former British commander in the camp where he is interned as a prisoner of war. Full explanation is given why the British in Malaya, with fortifications considered by them suicidal for any enemy force to attack, met with such crushing defeat.

Americans Clamor for the Truth

The dissatisfaction of the whole American people over the Washington Government's propaganda policy of feeding the populace with fabricated war news has at last exploded, with members of both the Senate and House of Representatives openly denouncing the authorities and demanding the opening of a session in camera in both Houses.

The American press has also taken up the cry for more authentic war reports, a typical example of the articles appearing in the newspapers being one by Raymond Clapper who, writing in the New York World-Telegraph, declares: "The indignation of the members of the Houses over the spreading of false reports by the military authorities, especially by the Navy, has reached a climax. I hereby demand that secret councils be inaugurated in both Houses as early as possible and the problem regarding insufficient war news be solved.

Rural Pacification Popular in China

(Continued From Page 4)

ment has pledged to share both joys and sorrows with Japan.

As long as the Rural Pacification Campaign is conducted by this National Government of China, there is not a shadow of doubt that the spirit of Hakko Ichiu will be correctly understood in the campaign sectors and that the efforts for ideal Sino-Japanese collaboration will come to fruition. When we have more and more sectors like these and when Japan's true intentions become known to the masses of China, the China Affair can be settled to the satisfaction of all concerned and the construction of a new China both in name and in fact can be perfected.

Thus viewed, the Rural Pacification Campaign carries a weighty mission for the upbringing and strengthening of the National Government for the realization of Sino-Japanese collaboration.

It is recalled that the Mongols who tried to conquer the Hans with might failed in a short time, but that the Manchou dynasty which adopted the policy of winning over the Hans by love and virtue was able to hold sway for over two centuries. In the light of this historical fact, it may be said that recourse to might alone cannot bring anything more than an ephemeral success. From this consideration, the Rural Pacification Campaign which aims, first, to subjugate the rebels and then cement proper Sino-Japanese relations and cooperation on the basis of the ideals of Hakko Ichiu which stands on love and virtue, can be said to be a farsighted policy. We must not be impatient for results. We must give time to the Campaign and then look forward to its steady progress.

(The End)

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TOKYO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1942

Fanciful Atlantic Charter

Much discussion is going on in American and British political circles in regard to the so-called Atlantic Charter. According to the Anglo-American definition of the Atlantic Charter, it aims not only at the attainment of peace but at the creation of the social and economic foundations on which to build a post-war new order for the benefit of both the victors and the vanquished. It is very preposterous for America and Britain who are playing the losing game to talk of the objective of peace and post-war management of affairs. It is for the purpose of forgetting their present affliction and pain that their minds turn fondly to the discussion of Utopia, and in this attitude of theirs the loser's mentality may be said to be reflected quite vividly. Even if the Atlantic Charter may possess a very high ideal, its realization will be impossible unless they win the war. Without victory in the war, it will be nothing but an idle talk, and the actuality is that there is not the slightest prospect of the Allied victory. The most important and urgent problem for America and Britain at the present time ought to be to endeavor to improve the war situation which is decidedly unfavorable for them. Those who lack the courage to look the actuality in the face are fond of talking of dreams.

It is hardly necessary to say that the Atlantic Charter stands no chance of realization. Its greatest defect lies in the fact that it has for its keynote collaboration between the Soviet Union and America and Britain, that is, between Communism and capitalism. In his speech on June 22, 1941, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, stated that he recognized the Soviet Union as the collaborator of Britain and America. On the other hand, the Soviet Government formally endorsed the Atlantic Charter. To all appearances, it may thus seem that a relationship of collaboration is being maintained perfectly between the Soviet Union and America and Britain, but if any one stops to consider the history of conflict between Britain and the Soviet Union for twenty years following 1918 he will find it difficult to believe in the possibility of harmonious post-war collaboration between these countries. The deep-rooted conflict between them may be traced to the insoluble inconsistency between capitalism and Communism. In America also, though in a lesser degree than in Britain, there has, as everybody knows, existed the anti-Soviet movement. If America was not so strongly hostile to the Soviet Union as Britain was, it was simply due to geographical reasons. That is to say, it was because America's conflict of interests with the Soviet Union in Europe was not so great as Britain's conflict of interests with the Soviet Union. There is nothing which tends to alleviate the fundamental differences between capitalistic America and Communistic Soviet Union. Nor is it likely that any such factor will ever come into being.

It is true, it must be admitted, that there is cooperation between America and Britain, on the one hand, and the Soviet Union, on the other, at the present juncture, but this collaboration is strictly confined to matters relative to the conduct of the war. They have discovered the community of interests, in so far as the conduct of the war is concerned, and this has brought them together. This fortuitous identity of interests in the conduct of the war cannot be taken as a sure guarantee of their collaboration in the handling of post-war world affairs. Josef Stalin is a realist. If he accepted the Atlantic Charter unconditionally, it is because he desired to have the collaboration of America and Britain in the prosecution of the war, knowing, as he did, the great importance of Anglo-American collaboration in continuing the stupendous struggle. It would be short-sightedness to conclude from his ready acceptance of the Atlantic Charter that he will cooperate with America and Britain also in the matter of post-war management of affairs. It must be remembered that Josef Stalin, though a realist, is at the same time faithful to his political ideals. In no circumstances would he consent to abandon Communism, which is his ideal. Nor will British conservative statesmen—who monopolize political power in Britain and are ever on the watch for an Imperialistic war—agree to modify or abandon their imperialism on any account. Herein lies the sunken rock on which the Atlantic Charter is likely to run and get shipwrecked.

There is a body of opinion in America which advocates the revival of the League of Nations. Some American politicians and commentators are condemning the attitude adopted by America in refusing to join the League of Nations, notwithstanding the fact that she was its chief advocate, and are pointing out that the present war would not have broken out, had America worked strenuously for the strengthening of the League of Nations. From this point of view, they are urging that the League of Nations should be revived after the present war and be strengthened with strong military power invested in it.

It is true, as they say, that America was not a member of the League of Nations, but it is a well-known fact that she was always pulling wires in the background of that body. The fact is patent that in the Manchurian Incident and also in the dispute between Germany and Britain and France, America offered intervention through the League of Nations. It may rather be said that the interventionist policy of America which lay in the background of the League of Nations furnished the cause of the present war. Not content with the role which America played in manipulating the League of Nations, while herself staying outside of it, these Americans are insisting on America's entry into the League and gain control over it. It is clear that the idea underlying this policy is to establish hegemony over Europe. The League of Nations had the dual object of restraining Germany and subduing the Soviet Union. The bitter criticisms which were directed by Soviet statesmen against the League of Nations speak volumes for the very bad blood which existed between the League and the Soviet Union. Nobody will seriously think that the League of Nations, the revival of which these Americans are planning, will be able to liquidate the fundamental differences between capitalism and Communism, thereby bringing about perfect collaboration between them. Even conceding for argument's sake that America and Britain come out victorious, there will no doubt arise a serious conflict and antagonism between the Soviet Union and America and Britain. As a matter of fact, the war situation is momentarily going from bad to worse for the United Nations. It is quite absurd for America and Britain to talk of the Atlantic Charter when there is no hope for the establishment of the pre-requisite for its realization.

Means of True Emancipation

Buddhism was never a menace to the State. The reason for this lies far back in the antithesis of the Oriental conception of the social and supersocial order. By that antithesis the ethical life of the householder is distinguished from the religious life of the wandering recluse, the two standing in contrast, though not necessarily antagonistic. Eastern society, with all its beauty of harmonized duties and intercalated occupations, is based on mutual dependencies, and at best can but end in conventionalism—the moral bondage of the commune. Religion, on the other hand, furnishes the means of true emancipation, and constitutes the acme of individualism. The ideal monk is the child of freedom, who, dying to the mundane, is reborn to the realm of the spirit. He is like the lotus which rises in purity above the mire. He is silent, like the forest in which he meditates; untrammelled, like the wind that blows his gown around him. He is of no caste and no country. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

Happy Years of Hibernation

Yet the hibernation of Japan for the long period of nearly two hundred and seventy years within her chrysalis must have been pleasant in itself, or the nation would not have slumbered so long. Old folks are still to be found who cherish the memory of those days of leisure, when no one was so vulgar as to think for himself, when life was elegant, if it was formal. There were always chances of being exquisitely foolish, if one was wise enough to avail himself of them. Said Kampici, the Chinese Machiavelli, in telling the secret of absolutism twenty-two centuries ago: "Amuse them, tire them not, let them not know." Iyeyasu, a past master of craft, followed these injunctions but too faithfully. We were amused, we cared not for change, we did not seek to know. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

Why Artists Shaved Their Heads

Society, the world of tradition and ethics, looked with respect on the world of freedom, and gazed with wonder at the achievements of the spiritual workers who left behind them the boundary lines of school and sect as they travelled through the regions of the unexplored toward the light. Chinese mandarins dreamed, amid palatial luxuries, of the bamboo forest, and sighed at the call of the pine-clad hills. The highest desire of an Indian or Japanese householder was to reach the age at which, leaving worldly cares to his children, he might learn that higher life of a recluse known as Banaprasta or Inkyo. (Excerpt from Kakuzo Okakura's "The Awakening of Japan.")

JAPAN'S MILITARY OPERATIONS DAMAGE U.S. WAR STRUCTURE

American Observers Are Divided Concerning Best Method of Carrying on Counter-Attacks

By YOSHITARO KUSUYAMA
(From the Jikyoku Zasshi)

The capacity of the United States to wage war is a subject worthy of careful study by all Japanese. The psychological as well as the military and economic situation in that country must therefore be considered.

Of all the nations engaged in the present war Great Britain stands in the most disadvantageous position, for whether she is on the winning or losing side she is destined to see her Empire crumble and fall. Japan and Germany are engaged in this war with the realization that their destiny are definitely staked on victory.

The American people so far maintained a rather cool attitude toward war. They held a contemptuous air of superiority toward Japan with the result that the happy-go-lucky Yankees were completely off their guard at the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

But, after the war broke out such American opinion underwent a complete change. It has often been said that public opinion in the United States is changed overnight, and indeed this was borne out by the sudden reversal of the inconstant American ideas regarding Japan. Even the well-known Peffer, Chamberlin, Byas and Fleischer, who were all prominent writers on Oriental affairs, have begun in unison to publish articles which warn Americans against the strength of Japan, while Joseph Grew, the former American ambassador to Tokyo, has a number of times since his return to his country warned his nation about the fighting power of Japan.

Trying to Whip up Animosity

Nothing would be more absurd than if the Japanese should be flattered by such statements and become over-confident of their own strength. This sudden change of opinion toward Japan by the Americans at so dear a price may have an ulterior motive to make the Japanese overrate their abilities, while on the other hand they may also have been made to arouse the fighting spirit of the Americans who have hitherto underestimated Japan, and thus caters to the efforts of President Roosevelt, who is now endeavoring to arouse the animosity of the Americans.

The American people hate war, for opposition to war was an ideal of the democratic principles which they labelled as meaning equality and freedom. But, these are but widely-advertised tags pinned on to their so-called "democracy," which cannot be judged solely by such ulterior evidence. The American people themselves may appear to be in a stage of decadence today, but at the time of the founding of their country they were a hardy and sturdy people.

The religious refugees who left England for the New England coast of North America and those Europeans who migrated to the southern section of the country for political reasons were alike enthusiastically determined to set up a country of their ideals. It was these people who were spurred by a brave pioneer spirit to move their homes across the unexplored wilderness of the West.

It is this traditional fighting spirit of the early Americans that Roosevelt and Grew and others are now trying to arouse. Even the former President Hoover, who once opposed the U.S. participation in war from a purely theoretical standpoint and also saw that in war Roosevelt would become a virtual dictator to bring about such a situation which would imperil the democratic institutions of the United States, has now changed his views and become an enthusiastic supporter of Roosevelt's war policies immediately after the U.S. entry into the war. And, there are those like Wendell Willkie, the Republican candidate for the presidency, who suddenly became active as his opponent's special envoy to tour the various Allied nations for diplomatic unity and coordination.

Inflation Possibility

Inflation has already set in in the United States, and in general the prices have increased by 20 to 30 per cent. with tendencies pointing toward a further rise. The so-called "Roosevelt mode of living" and other measures have been devised to check inflationary tendencies. Heavy rains may be inevitable, to draw a simile, but floods can be prevented, so, with adequate precautions, the United States is unable to avert the dangers arising from inflation.

With the chief sources of vital strategic materials, mainly of rubber and tin, now in Japanese hands, America's war industries have been dealt a severe set-back.

On September 8 President Roosevelt declared that "We have at present reached decisions on very important problems, and these decisions all deal with the taking of the offensive." Disregarding the growing importance of the strategical position between Japan and the United States, we can more or less determine where this proposed offensive is likely to be directed.

In general, Roosevelt's foreign policy has considered Germany as America's principal enemy which was to be dealt with by the two-front war being waged by England and Russia, while Japan was considered secondary to be met by Chiang Kai-shek's army.

American Military Plans

Of the general budget of the United States for this year amounting to $77,000,000,000 the military budget accounts for $56,000,000,000, of which $8,500,000,000 is listed under the new military expansion bill. The construction of five 60,000-ton battleships has been halted, and the materials for these ships have been diverted in part to the program for the building and conversion of 500,000 tons of aircraft carriers. Should this program be completed, the United States will have about 85 carriers.

Some of these new vessels will of course be attached to the United States Atlantic Fleet, but a greater part of them is intended for the Pacific Fleet. But, we must not forget that the Americans being a nation of merchants, so to speak, are a lover of exaggerated talk and great numbers so that it is a mistake to accept these figures as being honestly made.

Moreover, the fact that Admiral King, the leading exponent of the air force in the navy, has been named Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet as well as Chief of Naval Operations, so that this aviation-minded admiral holds the joint responsibility of planning and executing American naval strategy. The Vice-Chief of Naval Operations is Rear-Admiral Towers, who is the Chief of the Naval Aeronautical Bureau.

Some division of opinion has arisen in the United States regarding the question of using long-range bombers from land bases or of convoying aircraft carlers within range of their planes. Major Alexander Seversky, noted aircraft designer, supports the former view, while the latter is backed by Hanson Baldwin one of America's leading military commentators. While this tactical debate continues the American Government is at present considering the use of both possibilities, and paralleling the construction of the 85 carriers is a program for the building of 60,000 planes this year and 125,000 by next year. In addition the production program for this year calls for 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns and 8,000,000 tons of shipping.

These figures were given boastfully by President Roosevelt, who seems to specialized in announcing astronomical figures. Secretary of War Stimson, whether imitating his master or vying with him in giving huge figures, declared with great pride that the United States army would have 3,600,000 men under arms by the end of this year, and by next year it would have 7,000,000 men. Subsequently, under his instructions Director of the Selective Service, Draft Hershey announced a plan whereby before the end of the war there will be an army of 20,000,000 men.

To believe completely and accept wholly these wild Yankee boasts would be foolish, but even though they be but a theoretical discussion we must realize that our enemy has before him such a program, and we must devise measures to meet him and not leave it as future strategy to be studied later. To meet the quantity that the enemy possesses, quality is one counter-stroke that we can utilize against America, and our whole nation must concentrate its efforts on this objective.

Following Instructions

The newspaper editor was instructing the cub reporter in important details of his calling.

"Never state as a fact anything you are not absolutely sure about," said the editor. "To avoid putting the paper in the position of stating something which it may not be able to prove, you should always use the words 'alleged,' 'claimed,' 'reputed,' 'rumored,' and so on, unless you know positively that everything is true as stated."

The cub was sent out to get society items, and soon thereafter the following paragraph appeared in the society column:

"It is rumored that a bridge party was given yesterday by a number of reputed ladies. Mrs. Smith, it is said, was hostess. The guests, it is alleged, with the exception of Mrs. Brown, who says that she comes from Illinois, were all local people. Mrs. Smith claims to be the wife of Alexander Smith, who is rumored to be doing a thriving business in town."

Two or Three Times a Night

Judge—"Have you ever been up before me?"

Accused—"I don't know. What time do you get up?

U.S. ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOSSES INACCURATE

American Government Holding Back Truth From People

By PROF. TARO FUNEZAWA

The American authorities, by distorting war results in the Pacific area, present to their nation a picture which differs entirely from the real situation on the battle fronts.

This can be shown by an elementary mathematical operation. The unquestionable evidence of our figures will convince those who may still have some doubts regarding the veracity of our assertion.

On November 17th, the United States naval authorities revealed the fact that since the outbreak of the war, the number of American casualties amounted to 49,000, including dead, wounded and missing. Comprised this figure were 32,000 casualties of the army and 17,000 of the navy, not taking into consideration the losses sustained in the recent North African invasion.

If we reckon that the United States navy lost a battleship and three aircraft carriers ("Enterprise," "Hornet" and another of an unidentified class) in the Battle of the South Pacific, we find the number of officers and crews of these four warships total 7,800 men. To this should be added the ship's complement of 3,400 men, comprising the crew of three United States cruisers and one destroyer which were also sunk in the above mentioned battle.

A simple addition will give us as total the sum of 11,200 men.

More Losses

Moreover, in the Third Battle of the Solomons which took place on November 12th, the United States fleet lost some more ships, including cruisers and destroyers. The same day their losses were considerably increased by the sinking of a modern class cruiser and a "B" class cruiser, three transports and 19 planes. The aggregate loss of men comes to 7,100. On the same night the American navy suffered still another defeat which included the sinking of two modern class cruisers, two large size cruisers and a destroyer having on board a total of 4,400 men.

By adding these figures we see that the combined number of losses sustained by the United States in the Battle of the South Pacific and in the Third Battle of the Solomons is 22,700 men.

On September 21st the United States government divulged the number of their human losses in sea combats from the outbreak of the war up to that date as of 14,464, including dead, wounded and missing.

By deducting these 14,464 casualties from the figure of 17,000 which, according to the official communique of November 17th, represents the entire human losses suffered by the American navy, a difference of only 2,600 men is obtained.

Therefore, according to their revelations, the United States would have lost only 2,600 seamen from September 21st to November 17th, which as any one will easily realize becomes positively absurd inasmuch as the number of American casualties in the Battle of the South Pacific and in the Third Battle of the Solomons, must have exceeded this insignificant figure.

We give to our readers as total of American casualties in these sea battles 22,700 men, which means that the United States official communiques conceal the astounding total of 20,100 seamen who were lost during the period of September to November. We must state that the above calculations have been carefully checked, the figures having been taken from the partial statistics compiled by the United States, which, of course, have later been found disagree with the grand total.

Numerically Incorrect

We expose these clear numerical contradictions merely to emphasize the dishonest procedures of the military authorities entrusted with the duty of acquainting the American people and the whole world with their real war situation. We are likewise interested in disclosing these facts so that they will be used as data for the reconstruction of these historical events. With regard to our position, the lack of accuracy in the American war reports does not affect us in the least as reality cannot be altered, and sooner or later credulous people who may have been momentarily deceived, are bound to find out the truth upon authentication of our triumphs which have made it possible for Japan to exert a complete control over the seas and conquered territories.

It causes deep consternation that justice should not be extended to these 20,000 American seamen who gave their lives or exposed themselves to the greatest dangers in order to defend their country. To them we tender a cordial homage, and we suggest at the same time, to the American families to enquire from the Navy Department of Washington as to whether in this enormous figure which their government conceals, are not perhaps included their sons, husbands or brothers who so hopefully departed to fight and to whom the United States government deprives even the reward of acknowledging and publishing their sacrifice.

RURAL PACIFICATION CAMPAIGN IN CHINA POPULAR WITH PEOPLE

Encouraged With Initial Success, National Government Planning to Establish More Model Zone Areas

By RIKURO TAKAGI
(From the Sezo)

Part II

Great success has attended the Rural Pacification efforts in these sectors, as is revealed in a recent radio speech by Chief Kaneko of the Japanese Army's special service organ in Soochow in which he said: "A total of 6,355 square kilometers, equalling the size of Ibaraki Prefecture in Japan, inhabited by 4,760,000, three times the density of the population of that prefecture—such is the 'perfect peace area'."

It is realized that this area is by no means large; it may be termed a test area. Encouraged by this initial success, the National Government has decided to extend the campaign to the district southeast of Taihu and then to Shanghai and its vicinity, which will be designated as the fourth and fifth sectors, respectively. Thus the National Government intends to secure dots, then lines and finally the plane.

Mopping up of the Chungking remnants in cooperation with the Japanese Army in Central China marked the first stage of the campaign in these sectors. The war results achieved in the ten months from July, 1941, to April, 1942, by the Japanese Army in Central China alone were 640 odd bodies left behind by the enemy and over 6,800 war prisoners pledging allegiance to the Imperial Forces. The increase in the number of those pledging allegiance is a striking evidence of the success of the campaign.

These areas, now cleared of the enemy, will be segregated from the outside so that the political influence of the National Government can be fully injected. This constitutes the second stage of the campaign.

Young Men's Movement On

In parallel with this, a young men's movement with the Model Chinese Youths' Corps as its nucleus is already under way, while the Kuomintang, by mobilizing and crystalizing all its energy, is out to eradicate all traces of anti-Japanese. At the same time, the military, the Government and the Kuomintang in close unity are making all-out efforts to purge the nation of all ideas of subservience to America and Britain and to construct Greater East Asia based on the ideals of a League of East Asia.

Yet these are not all. "National founding" schools and grammar schools have been opened everywhere for the promotion of education and for the sweeping away of illiteracy. Text-books have been issued and full-fledged education and training is already in full swing.

Mention must also be made of the Civil Vigilance Corps which has been organized by mobilizing men between the ages of 18 and 45. They cooperate with the Peace Preservation Police. Corresponding roughly to our Tonarigumi (neighborhood associations), the Corps serve as a link in transmitting Government policies to the people and in conveying the wishes of the people to the Government.

Economy Resuscitated

Now a word about the economic life in the peace sectors. In the first place, the several dozen evil taxes formerly imposed by the Chungking military have been totally abolished and a new system of taxation enforced, limiting the classes of tax to five. Land tax has been drastically reduced to one-one hundred twentieth of what it has been or one-tenth of the pre-China Affair rate. Yet revenues from the taxes are expected to increase with the expansion of the taxable area—a harbinger of sound finance. With the going into circulation of the Central Reserve Bank notes, the enforcement of price control, the establishment of trade corporations, the building of model farms, improvement in the quality of agricultural products, distribution of fertilizers, the proper organizing of the Rural Pacification Corps, etc., economic life has become stabilized and the inhabitants in the peace sectors are living in happiness and contentment.

All this is having a remarkable psychological effect on Chungking as an objective lesson.

For a time the National Government had some hope of securing a general peace by breaking up the Chungking regime. But with Chungking now an out-and-out puppet of America and Britain, persuasion and pressure not only would be of little avail but might, conceivably, produce opposite effects. The longest way is often the shortest way there. The Rural Pacification Campaign, apparently a round-about way, may be said to be the royal road to a general peace. For the soldifying of the foothold of the National Government, too, the campaign is the most practical method.

Worthy of note in conjunction with the Rural Pacification Campaign is the new national movement advocated by President Wang Ching-wei on January 1, 1942, and whose fundamental principles were determined on July 9. The aims and purposes of this movement are succinctly and convincingly explained by Lin Pai-shen, Minister for Publicity of the National Government:

Object of Peace Movement

"The object of the peace movement consists in the emancipation of East Asia and in the construction of a new order in that region. The new national movement is a national spiritual mobilization drive. It aims to cooperate in the War of Greater East Asia, to construct a new order in East Asia and to build up a new China.

"It is regrettable that China does not participate in the war, but in accordance with the spirit of the Sino-Japanese basic treaty and from the point of view of sharing a common fate with Japan, we mean to cooperate with her by mobilizing our total strength, spiritual and material.

"The new national movement is essentially a domestic drive for replacing what is dark and impure in China for what is bright and pure. At the same time, in view of its motives, the movement seeks to bear fruit as an external campaign as well."

It is clear from this pronouncement that the new national movement of China aims to reorganize the Chinese people in the interests of Sino-Japanese collaboration and to propel material and spiritual regeneration of China. This being the case, the new national movement and the Rural Pacification Campaign may be said to make both sides of a same thing.

Ideals to Be Inculcated

The new national movement will be directed, in its early stage, toward students and youths. By organizing boy scouts and young men's corps and mobilizing them for the resuscitation of China and the defense of East Asia, the leaders of the movement propose to imbue the whole populace of China with the ideals of the new drive.

This, along with the expansion and progress of the Rural Pacification Campaign, will strengthen the National Government and enable it to perfect a domestic structure for positive cooperation with Japan in the task of constructing Greater East Asia as the sequel to the brilliant war exploits scored by Japan. Then, by strengthening its ties with the other nations in Greater East Asia, the National Government can expect a bright future.

The War of Greater East Asia has sounded the death knell for the British Empire which has presumptiously ruled over the seven seas of the world for three long centuries. Although there still is Chiang Kai-shek repeating futile resistance against Japan, the fact that Anglo-American influences have been swept out of East Asia means that the realization of full Sino-Japanese collaboration is nearing. Indeed, the National Government has paved the way for it. I firmly believe that the day will come when the whole of China will be united in the common ideal of building up Greater East Asia.

In going about the task of constructing Greater East Asia, Japan will be motivated solely by the desire to spread the lofty ideals of Hakko Ichiu that guided the founding of our Empire. This requires no reiteration.

Aims Outlined

I shall put the proposition in more concrete terms. Politically, Japan means to restore Greater East Asia from American-British-Dutch aggression. Economically, she means to free Greater East Asia from colonial exploitation and to set up a co-prosperous self sufficient structure. Culturally, she means to wipe out Western materialism and hedonism and to build up a culture of high order founded on spiritual and moral world outlooks.

This, be it remembered, is no haphazard idea or an empty word. It has been amply demonstrated in the 3,000 years' history of the Japanese race. It is being practiced in the course of the War of Greater East Asia.

Once this true ideal of Japan is grasped, anyone, be he a Japanese or otherwise, will spontaneously pledge cooperation in the task of realizing that lofty ideal. Of this we have an eminent example in the person of President Wang Ching-wei of the National Government. When he thought of making a formal visit to Manchoukuo for the purpose of showing the oneness of Japan, Manchoukuo and China, he no doubt met with a pretty strong opposition from those around him. But he carried it out in defiance of opposition. This, I am sure, was because Mr. Wang comprehended the great ideals of Hakko Ichiu when he previously visited Japan. True understanding breeds true cooperation. Small wonder, then, that the National Govern-

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